BOMBAY GAZETTE

Volume 27.] Wednesday, January 17, 1816. [Number 1337.

CEYLON
Government Advertisement.

Pearl Fishery.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT
A PEARL FISHERY
WILL TAKE PLACE AT
ARIPPO
IN THE ISLAND OF
CEYLON,
On or before the 20th of February, 1816.

IT is therefore recommended to all Boat Owners and Divers who wish to be employed at the said FISHERY, that they shall be at *Condatchie* on or before the 10th of February, 1816.

The number of Boats to be employed will be about (100) one hundred for (15) fifteen days.

The BANKS to be fished on the *Kuttepaukpaur* and the *Periaparkary*.

The whole of the Boats will be sold to the highest bidder, and persons desirous of becoming purchasers are requested to send sealed Proposals to the REVEREND GEORGE BISSET, Superintendent of the PEARL FISHERY at *Colombo*, on or before the 5th day of February.

The arrangements of this FISHERY and the terms, to be strictly followed and punctually adhered to by Purchasers, will be nearly the same as those which took place last FISHERY.

The biddings are to be made in *Porto Novo Pagodas*, but the payments may be received in *Ceylon Currency*, at the exchange of the day or in good and accepted Bills on any of the Presidencies in India, as may be mutuany convenient for both parties. And it is hereby particularly notified that no sealed Proposal will be attended to which does not specify the exact sum offered in *Porto Novo Pagodas* for each Boat.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Colombo, 15th December, 1815.

N. B.—A STATEMENT shewing the quantity, quality, and value of the PEARLS obtained at the PEARL BANKS of *Arippo* in November last, may be seen on application at the OFFICE of MESSRS. BRUCE, FAWCETT, and Co. Agents for H. M.'s Government of *Ceylon*.

શ્રી-શેલાનની-શરકારની-જા
હેર-ખબર*મોતીનાં-શેકારની
જમીન-મોકળી-કીધ-કાઢવા
ની-મબર

ખબર-કીમાંથી-આપીએ-ચે*શ્રી
શેલોન-મધે(બંદર-પો)નામનો-જં
ગરછિ-તાંહા-તારીખ(૨૦)મીકેબ
રવારી(૧૮૧૬)મીઈ-મોતીનો-શેકાર
થાશે*ઇમાને-મોતી-કીધ-કાઢ
શે* તેવાશને-શરવેબોરો
ઇમાને-મછવાનાં-ધણીમોને-તા૦
મોતીની-શીપ-કાઢનારા-બારવાને
માલુમ-કરેચ-જે-જે-કોઇની-ખુશી
તેશે-કારધામાં-મશગુલ-થાવાનીહિ
ઉતેધણી-કંદાટમીનામનીજગોછે
તેજગો-તારીખ(૧૦)મીફેબરવારી
(૧૮૧૬)મીમગાઉ-હાજર-રેહે
મને-તેજગોએ-ઉપર-ઇકશોમછવા
ને-આશરે-તારીખ(૧૫)મુમી-શુધી
તાંહાનોહશે* બેકેમારઉ
ઉપર-શીપનો-શેકાર-થાશે-તકેના
રાવોનુ-નામ(કટીપાકપાર)તથા(
પીરીમાપાકપાકપારી)*
મને-તશરવે-મછવાવોનાં-જકોઇ-
વચનાં-નાણાં-આપશે-તકેને-વેચ
શે* મને-જેશખશ-ખરીદ-કરવા
ચાહે-તેધણી-ઓહેરબંદ-પરપોજ
લ-રીવરનેટ-જાજમ-ચીરીટ-ઉપ
ર-શ્રીકોલંમધે-મોકલે*તારીખ-
(૧૫)મી-ફેબરવારીની મગાઉમો
કલે* ઇશેકાર-ઇમાને*
મોતીની-શીપની-તરતીબ-નાવેચ
વાની-ખોલી-જેમુજબગીઇ-શેકાર
ની-ઇતી-તેજ-મુજબ-ઇમાનેથી-
થોડો-ફેર-ફાર-ઇશે-તેમુજબ-ખરી
દરને-ચાલવુ-પડશે*
ઇમોતી-પોરટોનોવોનાં-ફુનની-ખો
લીઇ-વેચશે*ઇમાને-તેગાંમની-ફુ
નનો-ભાવ-લેશે*પણ-તેનાંનાણાં
શ્રીશેલાનનાં-ચલણનાં-લેશે* જે
કાંઇ-તેફુનનો-વટાવ-તેવખત-ઉ
પર-ઇશેનમુજબ-લેશે*નફીનોશ્રી
બંગાલા-નાબમદ્રાજ-નાબમુમબ
ઇ-નાપીનાંગની-કુંડી-લેશે*
બીજુ-ખબર-આપીઇચ્યજે-જે-ફ
નાં-ઓહેરબંદ-પરપોજલ-મધે-ખ
રોબર-પોરટોનોવોનાં-ફુન-નફીલ
ખેમાંહેશેજે-દર-મછવાના-ભાટ
લા-ફુન-આપીઇચ-તેધણીનાં-પર
પોજલ-જોશે-નફી*

મને-ગીમા-નવમબર-મફીનાંમાં
શેદાર-થાઇમુતો*ઇમાને-મોતીની
શીપ-કાઢીતી-તેનો-ફેશાબ-ઇમા
નેમોતી-ફેટલાં-ઇતાં-નાબ-ફેફી-જા
ણાં-ઇતાં-નાબશીપ્પીમતનાં-ઇતાં-
ઇફશાબ-જેને-જોવોઇઇ-તેધણી
મીશીબરશ-ખુરશ-પ્રશેટની-મા
પ્રશ્ન-જાણને-ઇ*ધણી
નામદાર-પાદશાહી-શ્રી શેલાનીશ
રકારનાં-ખુમાશનાછે
શ્રીકોલમબ્યાની-શરકારી-આપ્રીશ-
મધે-તારીખ(૧૩)મીડીજમબર
(૧૮૧૫)

Literary Society's LIBRARY.

THE Annual Inspection of the Books belonging to the *Literary Society* having been completed, the Members of the *Society* and Subscribers are informed, that the *Library* is re-opened and that they may obtain Books as usual.

W. A. MORGAN,
Secretary to the Literary Society.
LITERARY SOCIETY'S ROOMS,
the 17th January, 1816.

Advertisement.

THE GOOD SHIP
SULAMANY
BURTHEN ABOUT 350 TONS,
F. Ringrose, Commander;

WILL Sail for the Persian Gulf in all this month, and is now ready to receive freight for *Muscat*, *Bushire* and *Bussora*, for further particulars enquire of HADJEE SEROOR.

Bombay, 17th January, 1816.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,

POLICIES of Insurance on Goods,
Ditto Ditto on Block,
Respondentia Bonds on Goods,
Ditto Ditto on Block,
Bills of Lading,
Interest Bands,
Powers of Attorney,
&c. &c. &c.

Guzerattee Cha[rac]ter

ALL orders for printing in the Guzerattee Character will in future be thankfully received and punctually executed at the office of the BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Bombay, January 10th 1816.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPORT

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—January 14th, Ship Wellington, Captain Edward Toussaint, from Bengal.

SAILED.—January 16th, Ship Pembroke, Captain P. G. Kelly, to Cochin.—Ship Schooner Brothers, Captain W. E. Chick, to Mauritius.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Colabah, on the 14th inst. Mrs. Cookson, wife of Major Cookson, of the 30th Regt. was safely delivered of a Son.

At Colabah, on Saturday the 13th inst. the Lady of John Leckie Esq. of a Daughter.

The Gazette.

BOMBAY, 17TH JANUARY 1816.

WE grieve at being again compelled to announce the unpleasant fact, that no intelligence from Europe, of a later date than what we have already communicated to our readers, has reached us during the last week. We trust that the Aurora is fast approaching the Port, but frequent disappointments have cautioned against being too sanguine.

We are led to understand that the Leda, Commodore Sayer, has arrived at Calcutta.

That fine new private ship the Zenobia, Captain George Pelly, sailed from Saugur roads in prosecution of her voyage to England, on the 24th ultimo.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR.—Few public circumstances have, of late times, so much discomposed my feelings as the melancholy, but reprehensible, act of Mr. Whitbread. Although often differing with him in opinion, and not unfrequently questioning the soundness of his judgement, I nevertheless, was fully persuaded, not only of his personal probity, but of the great benefits which his long and arduous exertions, as a representative of the people, had conferred upon his country. I am, however, perfectly aware, that, with a very large portion of my compatriots, he was, in disparagement of one part of my opinion, a sort of demagogue or idol, and many, indeed, have been the zealots, who, in my hearing, have represented him as the most perfect of beings; and it is the consideration of this fact which presses so forcibly on my mind [illegible] suicide, and considering it to be not only the most heinous of human crimes, but the most pusillanimous of all cowardly actions, I am more than inclined to fear, that the influence of morals and religion will be greatly lessened thro' his conduct.

That thousands have looked up to him with admiration, cannot be questioned; and many a deep drawn sigh has escaped the ambitious breast at not being able to attain the height, which he had reached, of patriotic celebrity. Having thus been invested, with great dignity of character, it is lamentable to think, that he should so have ended his career. It is a surprize upon the feelings for which the world was not prepared, and I, in common with many others, seem, now compelled, as it were, to question, whether he was, in reality, the character we took him for; whether, in fact, he was the man whose bosom, as we fondly hoped, the guardian genius of Britain.

"Had stor'd with all her ample views,
"Parent of fairest deeds, and purposes sublime!"

There is something so horrible in a husband's leaving, to perpetrate such a crime, the bed of a wife, by whom he had a family; to which wife and which family his life must have been, under all the vicissitudes of fortune, dear and precious, that I cannot bring myself to reflect on it without considerable mental pain. At the time he shut the door upon one, whose existence was so interwoven with his own, well knowing he should never behold her or her children again; when [illegible] the dark resolve he took his sullen way," how completely must the milk of human kindness, within him, have been turn'd to gall!

I am sensible that there are those, and not a few, who will tell me he was insane when he committed the horrid deed. Actuated by the feelings of human charity towards the individual, and by prudential motives towards society, I sincerely hope, that such was the case; but after the [illegible] cool and steady perpetrations of this unpardonable sin by men, with all their senses perfect, as to any worldly purpose, whom juries have pronounced [illegible] deranged or insane, it is idle to rely upon [illegible] of their finding.

There is nevertheless one circumstance which induces me strongly to hope, that the doctrines of Christianity were not willingly insulted or defied by this ever to be regretted man, which is, that Mr. Wilberforce (to use a metaphorical expression) strewed flowers o'er his bier

Johnson [illegible] of Pope, observes that the verses on an unfor[illegible] had drawn much attention by the illiberal [illegible]ing [illegible] treating suicide with respect, and he further declared it to be his opinion, that poetry was [illegible] worse employed than in that celebrated elegy. To the rudeness of those remarks I most unfeignedly assent, and therefore, under every view of the question. I cannot but think, that Mr. Wilberforce would have acted more in unison with his Christian character, if, instead of declaiming, he had hung his head in silent grief, and left to others, of less notoriety and less sanctity of character, the task of descanting on the various virtues of the unfortunate deceased.

I remain Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
R. S.

11th January, 1816.

English Extracts.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 27.

THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

Lord Castlereagh having moved that the House should resolve itself into a Committee, to consider the Prince Regent's Message respecting the marriage of the Duke of Cumberland, he said that in submitting to the Committee the motion which he should have the honour of proposing, he should not feel it necessary to trouble the House with many observations; for he could not conceive, under all the circumstances of the case, any grounds upon which it was likely to be opposed. He was aware indeed, that in the present state of the country, any proposition for throwing an additional burden upon it, might be received with extreme jealousy and reluctance; yet consistently with the principle upon which Parliament had acted in similar cases, he could not imagine any wise ground of opposition. When any branch of the Royal Family married with the full consent of the Crown, which in this case had been obtained, he apprehended it had always been the course pursued by Parliament to make an adequate provision for such branch, so as to enable it to support the expences incident to that situation, and to secure a reasonable provision for the Princess who might happen to be the consort, in the event of surviving her husband. The principle on which that had always been done was one so simple and obvious, that if no prejudice prevailed, it would naturally suggest itself; for the House was aware that the provision granted to the younger branches of the Royal Family, was calculated with a view to their having merely to support an establishment as unmarried individuals. With respect to the amount of provision already made by Parliament for those younger branches, the House knew that it amounted only to 18,000l. a year, subject to deductions for the Income Tax. It was evident, however, that if that sum was thought to be a liberal allowance for those illustrious individuals in their unmarried state, it could not be considered as an adequate one for maintaining with due splendour and dignity their rank and character when married. What he intended to propose therefore, was that the sum of 6000l. per annum should be granted to their Royal Highnesses the Duke & Duchess of Cumberland for their joint lives, and in the event of the Duchess of Cumberland surviving her husband, that she should enjoy the 6000l. as a dowry during the terms of her natural life. He trusted the question was one so simple, in itself, that it did not require the support of argument, because it rested upon a recognised principle that the grant was necessary from the situation in which that illustrious Duke was placed. If some arrangement of that kind was not made, his income would not be adequate to his condition as a son of the King of Great Britain, and whose children might one day inherit the Crown of England. He trusted the House would feel that the grant which he had proposed, was taken upon as moderate a scale as possible, and he hoped it would be received in that spirit of attachment to the reigning Family which Parliament had always manifested upon similar occasions. The Noble Lord then moved the Resolution.

Mr. W. Keene said that no man was more attached to a limited monarchy than himself, or more sensible of all the advantages enjoyed by those who lived under one; and in consequence of that attachment he was always ready to contribute whatever was really necessary for supporting the dignity of all the branches of that family by which limited monarchy in this country was upheld. He must say however, that this did not appear to him an application to which Parliament ought to accede. The Duke of Cumberland already possessed 18,000l. a year, and that income, added to some peculiar privileges which he enjoyed, afforded him more means of liberal expenditure than 22 or 23,000l. a year would to any other; and especially if the Royal Duke should reside abroad, it would be equal to 30,000l. a year. He confessed that when he considered the number of claims which existed upon the liberality and bounty of this country, when he remembered how much misery had been created by the late glorious victory, and which the benevolence of Parliament might help to alleviate, he should feel more pleasure in voting four times the proposed sum for any other purposes, than in granting the present one to the Duke of Cumberland. He felt every respect for the branches of the Royal Family, and wished to see their dignity properly supported but he really could not concur in this vote for the reasons he had stated. The Honorable Member then adverted to the superior merits of the Duke of Wellington as compared with those of the Duke of Cumberland, and contended that if the country had any money to spare, it should rather be given to augment his allowance, and to relieve the sufferers of his brave army and their relations.

Sir M. W. Ridley said he would not yield to the Noble Lord, or to any man in the country, in the esteem and respect which he bore for every branch of the Royal Family, nor was any one less inclined than himself to take from them whatever was necessary for the due maintenance of their splendour and domestic comforts; but to speaking his sentiments in that House without reserve, he apprehended he proved himself as great a friend to monarchy, as he should by giving a tacit vote upon the subject, [Hear, hear!]. He believed there was no precedent for the present proceeding but the marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of York; but so little analogy existed between the two cases, that he need hardly state wherein they differed. The marriage of the Duke of York was hailed by that House and the country as an auspicious event, under every point of view; at that time none of the Royal Family were married, and the alliance was looked upon as connected with the best hopes and expectations of the [illegible] was impossible to regard the present marriage in that point of view; he meant as a national one. The consent of the Crown had indeed been obtained; but that consent did not render it necessary that Parliament should adopt the marriage. He was informed, besides, that the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland were to live in a foreign country; and if so, that was an additional reason with him for not agreeing to the motion then before the House. It would be a question entitled to quite a different consideration, if the grant [illegible] intended to maintain an establishment in this country, where every one must wish to see all the branches of the Royal Family supported with proper splendour, not only from motives of respect to them individually, but from a due regard to the interests of the Monarch himself.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended, that it was the custom of Parliament, upon the marriage of any branch of the Royal Family, to provide the means of supporting the established incident to such a condition with proper dignity and splendour; and indeed the House could not but be aware, that the support of the Monarchy itself was intimately connected with enabling the Royal Family to maintain that kind of splendour which was naturally expected from it, and which it would be an unwise economy on the part of that House to limit. The question, therefore, was, what sum would be necessary, on the present occasion, to enable his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland to support that requisite splendour; and he thought his Noble Friend had fixed it upon as small a scale as was possible. The Honourable Baronet who spoke last had laid great stress upon the intelligence he had received, that their Royal Highnesses intended to reside abroad, but was it for that House to say that they should, from necessity, reside out of this country, to compel, by its parsimony, a branch of the Royal Family so near in the succession to the Crown, though he hoped he was not likely to fall it, to banish himself, as it were, to a foreign kingdom. Another supposition had been adverted to in the course of the debate, that the proposed grant would interfere with the other supplies for the public service, or acts of becoming liberality, and certainly if he thought that were likely to happen, he should be induced to weigh with the most scrupulous accuracy which of the various cases was most urgent and necessary; but feeling, as he did, that that House would not stint any branch of the public service, nor withhold any becoming liberality, he could not but consider the present among those claims that ought to be supplied.

Mr. W. Keene explained.

Mr. Bennet said, that neither the Noble Lord nor the Right Honorable Gentleman had favoured the Committee with one word as to the causes which had produced the delay in making the present communication to the House respecting the marriage of the Duke of Cumberland. It had long been known throughout the country that an [illegible] this kind was in contemplation, and it was currently reported that the first Lord of the Treasury was adverse to any grant of the kind now proposed, yet, no intimation had been given to that House upon the subject. He certainly regretted that it had now been brought forward at so late a period of the Session, when they were within a fortnight of being prorogued; but that was not his only subject of regret, nor the only ground upon which he should object to the motion. At a moment like the present, he thought that if only a single shilling could be spared by the country, it should be given to the families of those who had so gallantly fell in the late glorious conflict. There was another consideration also, of which he thought the Committee should not lose sight; he meant the very considerable sums which the Royal Family of this country already possessed. The Crown enjoyed a revenue for its own purposes of one million sterling per annum. All those circumstances were such as ought to make the House pause before it agreed to the proposition then before it; but independently of all those, he felt additional motives for voting against it. He was aware that it was a question of great delicacy, but no feelings of delicacy in his opinion ought to interpose between the execution of a public duty. The Duke of Cumberland, of all the branches of the Royal Family, was the only one who could come to that House and make an application for money, which he should feel himself compelled to oppose. He appealed to every person in the Committee, whether they did not hear, out of that House, every individual in the country express one uniform feeling with respect to that personage, a feeling decidedly averse from any disposition to concur in such a grant as was now proposed. It was impossible even to go into what was called fashionable society without hearing the same feeling of disrespect expressed. This therefore was one of the fruits of the new era. He was quite sure the King would never have consented to such a marriage; neither the Noble Lord, nor his Right Honorable Colleague would dare to say that he would have consented. [Hear: hear!] He would ask too, whether the Queen had not declared that it was unfitting and improper for the Duke of Cumberland to marry that person with whom a marriage had been broken off by the Duke of Cambridge? For himself he had no hesitation in saying, that the union was an improper one, however much the parties might be suited to each other from their habits and morals. Such were his opinions upon the subject, and being such, he felt it his duty to avow them. [Hear! hear! hear!]

Sir C. Burrell said he hoped the Noble Lord would explain when the marriage took place. With respect to the allowance of 18,000l. a year with was granted to the younger branches of the Royal Family, the Noble Lord had forgotten to state that that income was liable to no tax but the property tax, and besides that allowance, the Duke of Cumberland had a house in the Palace, which paid no tax at all. He had also a regiment of cavalry; and if the whole were added together, reckoning the house at 1,000l. a year, and which by the bye was furnished at the public expence when the Allied Sovereigns were in this country, it would amount to about 21,000l. per annum. He considered that as an ample provision for the illustrious Duke, and many gentlemen lived upon half that sum with more hospitality and splendour than had ever been seen in the illustrious Duke. He thought also that the Noble Lord ought to have stated what was the fortune brought to the Duke of Cumberland by the person whom he had married, as it formed, a material point for the consideration of the House. Upon the whole, however much he might wish to support the character and honor of the Royal Family, he did not conceive it necessary on the present occasion to burden the country with the proposed grant.

Lord Castlereagh said, that as he had been so pointedly alluded to by the Honorable Gentleman who spoke last, he hoped the Committee would allow him to make a few observations without being precluded from afterwards rising to reply to any arguments which might be brought forward. He could not but deeply deplore the turn which the debate had taken, nor could he conceive any thing more painful and injurious to the dignity of the Crown and the best interests of the country, than that every question of provision for any branch of the Royal Family should be discussed with those personal feelings and allusions. With respect to the late period of the Session at which the measure was brought forward, he could assure the Honorable Gentleman that it was [illegible] design, nor indeed, when he looked round the House, did he think there was room to regret the want of a full attendance on questions of deep importance to the country disposed of in the presence of [illegible] members. No undue delay had intervened to take place with a view to select any portion of the Session for bringing the matter under the consideration of Parliament, for it was not possible in fact to bring it forward sooner, as the marriage of the Duke of Cumberland had only very recently taken place. [When, when, from several Members.] He had no hesitation in saying, that it had been solemnized within the last three weeks or a month, and the Duke of Cumberland had not been many days in this country before the Message was brought down to the House. It never had been the custom, and he hoped it never would, to submit such a question to parliament before the marriage was solemnized, from obvious reasons of delicacy and propriety. He hoped he had satisfactorily explained to the Committee that there was no desire on the part of Ministers, no pre-concerted design to delay the communication. With respect to what had fallen from an Honorable Gentleman, (Mr. Keene) he must complain of the cruelty of discussing this question in such a way as to bring the Duke of Cumberland into contrast with the Duke of Wellington, a person whose services were of a description to which no reward could be adequate. Besides, whatever Parliament had done, or might do for the Duke of Cumberland it was was only for his life, and no provision was made for any descendants which he might have. As to the military emoluments of his Royal Highness, he apprehended if the Honorable Gentleman possessed the regiment which the Duke of Cumberland possessed, in exactly the same way, he would find that so far from its being an augmention of his income, it would operate rather as an encroachment upon it. In point of fact, the Duke of Cumberland had no military income whatever. With respect to the argument that had been grounded upon the presumption of his Royal Highness not living in England, he did not know why it should be taken for granted, that he was not to reside in this country; but at all events he apprehended it never had been the practice of Parliament to frame a grant with such provisions as would affect the liberty of residence in the individual to whom the grant was made. With respect to the amount of the sum, it was not one which could be called profuse, but was merely one which the interest and dignity of the country demanded. It had been compared to that granted on the marriage of the Duke of York. But the cases were very different: 18,000l. a year had been granted to the Duke of York, a portion of which had been settled on the Duchess, added to which there was an expectation arising out of the Bishoprick of Osnaburgh. He had reason to suppose that the Duchess of Cumberland was not possessed of any income, and he was persuaded that it would be very painful to the feelings of the House to leave her to the risk of that indigence in which she must consequently be involved should the Duke's life terminate before her own. He trusted that the Committee would be guided by the general principle of what it was becoming in Parliament to do on the marriage of a son of the King, with the consent of the Crown, the more especially as the sum proposed was so moderate.

Mr. Wynne observed, that this question was extremely painful to every one, and that the blame of its being so rested not on those who opposed the motion, but on those who had proposed it. His objections to it were found not only on the vote itself, but on the manner in which the subject had been brought forward. The Noble Lord asserted that the proceeding rested on the precedent of the marriage of the Duke of York. He wished that the Noble Lord had brought the subject before Parliament in the way in which the marriage of the Duke of York had been brought before them. Were the cases in the slightest degree parallel? The Duke of York certainly was married abroad, but the marriage was announced in the Gazette—it was not kept a secret—it was not a marriage of which the Royal Family were ashamed. [Hear, hear!] The marriage of the Duke of York was mentioned in the speech from the throne on the opening of the session; his Majesty expressing his confidence that Parliament would make a provision suitable to the circumstances of the case. This was on the 1st of February, and it was not until the 5th of March (six weeks afterwards) that a proposition was made by the Ministers in consequence. On the marriage of the Duke of York, Parliament had voted addresses of congratulation to his Majesty, to the Queen, and to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess. Would the Noble Lord now stand forward and move an Address of Congratulation to the Queen on the marriage of the Duke of Cumberland? [Hear, hear, hear!] Would he venture to offer such an insult to the House and to the country? [Hear, hear, hear!] It was extremely painful to be compelled to use such language, but he repeated, that the blame rested on those with whom the question had originated. The Noble Lord had talked of precedents. What precedent was there of such a vote to a Prince of the blood on his marriage, except the single instance of the Duke? Had there been any such grant to the Duke of Gloucester, or to the Duke of Cumberland? And in what way did Mr. Pitt propose the vote respecting the Duke of York? Mr. Pitt distinctly stated, (he quoted from a report of Mr. Pitt's speech, which he had every reason to believe was correct), that 'he did not think the motion would establish a principle or precedent entitling any other branches of the Royal Family to expect the same allowance. In his mind it was necessary that the House should take into consideration the degree of probability that the succession to the Crown might be involved in the transaction, as also that the marriage was one of which the House and the country must highly approve. Unless, therefore the cases were parallel—unless the marriage of the Duke of Cumberland was 'such as the House and the country must approve,' it was highly unfitting that the House should be required to add to the burden of their constituents on the present occasion. It was painful to allude, not to the reports but to the facts, which were notorious to all Europe. He put it to the House, whether this was a marriage likely to be serviceable to the political interests of this country. Was it a marriage likely to be serviceable to the interests of the domestic virtues in this country? [Hear, hear, hear!] The Noble Lord had said that the Duchess had no fortune. Had she no jointure resulting from either of her former marriages—neither from her marriage with Prince Louis of Prussia, nor from her marriage with the Prince of Salms?—The Princess of Salms stood in a very different situation from the Princess of Prussia. The marriage of the Duke of York with the latter drew more closely the ties of that alliance which was considered so useful to Great Britain. Besides the personal character of the Princess herself, the treaty by which the marriage had been concluded had been laid on the table of the House by his Majesty's command—a treaty containing an express stipulation that such a provision should be made on the marriage. With respect to the proposition now before them, it was notorious that had it been made at an earlier period of the Session, it would not have stood any chance of success. [Hear, hear, hear!] He had though it his duty, however painful to make the observations with which he had troubled the Committee.

Mr Bathurst observed that the marriage of the Duke of York had taken place during the recess, which was the cause of its having been notified to parliament at the commencement of the next Season. In other instances of the marriage of different branches of the Royal Family, the information had been communicated to Parliament by a Message from the Crown as in the present case. He contended that parliament ought not to hesitate to give to a Prince of the Blood, on his marriage, such an income as he must of necessity require, in order to provide for his new and more expensive establishment. He conceived the introduction of personal observations to be extremely improper in a case that ought to be decided on the general principle which he had already stated.

Lord Castlereagh, adverting to the observations of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman opposite, (Mr. Wynne,) on the supposed secrecy of the Duke of Comberland's marriage, said that it was on the contrary a proceeding attended with all possible publicity. The Duke and Duchess were married in the presence of his Majesty's Ministers at Berlin, in the presence of the King of Prussia, and in the presence of several members of the reigning House of Mecklenburg. Nor did he conceive that more publicity would have been given to the marriage in this country by noticing it in the Gazette, than by making the communication which had been made to Parliament upon the subject. With respect to the possible future situation of the Duchess, should the Committee not accede to the motion before them, he would just state it. The Court of Berlin had, it was true, been in the habit of granting an appanage to such members of the royal family of Prussia as had been married. But as the King of Prussia made a liberal provision for the children of the marriage between the Duchess and Prince Louis, he had not thought it proper to extend the appanage beyond the Prince's life. If therefore, this grant were not acceded to, the Duchess might perhaps at some future period be left without any [illegible] whatever.

The question was then loudly called for, and the Committee divided—

For the motion - - 87
Against it - - - - 70—Majority 17.

The House having resumed, the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—June 29.

Mr. Peel appeared at the Bar, and communicated the Prince Regent's answer to the Address with respect to the erection of monuments to the memory of Generals Ross, Pakenham, and Gibbs, stating that the said Address should be complied with.

THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in a bill to make a farther addition to the revenue of the Duke of Cumberland, in consequence of his marriage, and to settle 6000l. a year upon his consort, should her Royal Highnsss happen to survive him.

Upon the motion that the Bill should be read a first time.

Lord A. Hamilton expressed his conviction that this Bill was totally unnecessary, and therefore he should persevere in opposing it. Such a proposition appeared to him not only objectionable in principle, but in the mode in which it had been introduced. Heretofore upon the marriage of any branch of the Royal Family the custom was to call upon the house in the first instance, for a vote of approbation upon the auspicious event. But no such vote had been proposed on this occasion, and no wonder. For what party in the country could deem such a marriage auspicious. He was, he declared, much astonished at the refusal of the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) to answer the question put to him last night, whether the Duchess of Cumberland would be received at Court—nay, more, at the Noble Lord's disapprobation of the question itself, for if the Duchess of Cumberland would not be well received, if she was so disrespected by the female part of the Royal Family, he (Lord H.) could not imagine a stronger public ground for disapproving of this marriage and of the present Bill. The rumour upon this subject could not be deemed a calumny, for the Noble Lord would not venture to assert its falsehood, but the Noble Lord's silence spoken enough for the understanding of the country. Independently however of this ground of objection, the House was called upon to consider the merits of the individual before he assented to this proposition, unless it were assumed that upon the marriage of any branch of the Royal Family, the House was bound to grant an additional allowance, without any consideration of the nature of that marriage, which was a proposition too preposterous to be maintained. The intimation too, which he understood was authentic, that it was the intention of the Duke of Cumberland not to reside in this

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country, furnished another argument against the present measure; nay, it was stated that the grant was brought forward upon the settled condition that his Royal Highness should fix his residence elswhere. If then this person were to reside in a foreign country, his present income would be quite sufficient to support his establishment, which it was certainly as much, under such circumstances, as England should be called upon to grant. Under those considerations he felt himself bound to vote against the Bill.

Mr. Burrel observed, that while not a single argument had been offered in defence to this measure he had heard many and forcible arguments against it, and therefore he should continue to resist its progress. The Honourable Member concluded with moving, that the Bill should be read a third time this day three months.

Mr. Douglas spoke in favour of the measure. The consent of the Crown had, it appeared, been regularly obtained for this marriage, and it would he thought be doing a great wrong to the Duke of Comberland to exclude his Royal Highness from that consideration which had been usually granted, which indeed could not be consistently refused to the other branches of the Royal Family. As to the rumours which had gone abroad upon this subject, they were said to be uncontradicted, but that was perhaps because they were not thought worthy of contradiction, and if they were not encountered, it was only because they did not appear in a tangible shape. Upon the whole he could not see why the Duke of Cumberland should not, as well as the other branches of the Royal Family, be enabled to maintain the splendour of his rank, or that any attention should be paid to rumours, upon the merits of which it was impossible for that House to form a judgment.

Mr. W. Bootle said, that he was anxious to explain the grounds on which he had voted, and meant still to vote against the measure before the House, because he would be sorry if such votes could be supposed to proceed from want of due respect or solicitude for the interest and dignity of the Royal family. He would not enter into the merits of the Duke of Comberland, but considering this as the only opportunity the House would have of expressing its sentiments upon the subject of this marriage, he felt himself called upon, in this instance, to state his opinion upon it. Upon such an event it was usual to apply to the House for a vote of congratulation; but the custom was deviated from on this occasion, and that deviation betrayed something of which he could not approve. Such a deviation indeed warranted a suspicion that those even who supported this Bill did not think the marriage worthy of approbation. [Hear, hear!] This marriage in fact to take place in privacy. It was not mentioned in the Gazette—it had not even the ordinary publicity of a marriage between private Individuals, for it was not stated in the Newspapers. It was said to have taken place in May last, but that was not known until it was stated in that House upon bringing forward this measure. There could not, it appeared, be any doubt of the fact that the female part of the Royal Family disapproved of this marriage, and that disaprobation formed a strong argument against the present Bill; but if, under all the circumstances, such a Bill were adopted, and such a marriage sanctioned, where, he would ask, was the House to draw a line upon any marriage contracted by a member of the Royal Family, however improper that marriage might be? He did not wish to draw any invidious comparisons, but he confessed that he heard with satisfaction the suggestion of the Honourable Member for Bristol, as to the propriety of granting some reward to the Commander in Chief. [Hear, hear! on the Ministerial side.] As Parliament had acted so liberally and so justly towards the Duke of Wellington for conducting our brave army to such glorious triumphs, surely some consideration was due to the merit of him under whose care that army was formed for great achievements. [Hear, hear, hear!] The Duke of York had for a series of years been training our army, and such was his skill and firmness, such his candour and good nature, as to deserve general approbation. It was a fact indeed that this illustrious person had not, throughout his command, been engaged in any dispute with a single officer, one only excepted, who was lately a Member of that House, [hear, hear!] but who had lately found it convenient abruptly to quit the country, (Mr. Cochrane Johnstone): yet the Duke of York had for such eminent services received only 30001. a year, which was not more than the salary of an Under Secretary of State.

Lord Castlereagh denied that the marriage alluded to took place in private, as it was after the consent of the Crown regularly obtained solemnized at Berlin, in presence of several Members of the family of the Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and the representative of the British Court; and as to the non-appearance of the marriage in the Gazette, that was owing merely to a casual omission. He fully concurred with his Honourable Friend as to the merit of the Duke of York, under whose administration the Army had been rendered so much improved; but yet he must deplore the injury too likely to result from any undue comparisons between the several branches of the Royal Family. This much he thought it necessary to say in reply to his Honourable Friend who spoke last, because he wished to satisfy his mind, being fully convinced of the purity of his motives.

Mr. Whitbread began by observing, that the latter Part of the speech of the Honourable Member on the other side of the House was totally irrelevant to the motion under consideration. No one, however, he admitted, could review the late events without giving due praise to the Commander in chief who had placed the army in such a state of efficiency as to achieve the most brilliant exploits, [hear!], and in adverting to those events he could not avoid saying, that he was sorry to see Lord Wellington, in his recent general order, applying such epithets to his opponent, who had according to that gallant officer's own acknowledgment, so ably contended agsinst him but a few days before, as to render the result of the contest doubtful. Would it not then have been more becoming in a great conqueror to apare such language, but to revert to the Duke of York; whenever the distinct merits of that Prince should be brought before the House, he should be ready to give his opinion upon the subject. With respect to the question before the House he had already marked his sentiments by his vote, and he now felt it his duty to speak against it, for he could not think the case under discussion such as to deserve the liberality of Parliament. In and out of that House there was but one opinion respecting the grant. No sufficient grounds had been laid for voting it, while very sufficient grounds existed for introducing it, and therefore he should feel himself warranted in withholding his assent.

Mr. Hammersley said he should support the vote, because he thought it rested on the strictest Parliamentary grounds and no Parliamentary ground had been alleged against it. He apprehended the Crown had made a bargain with the House to have its own dignity & splendour properly supported, & the question was whether they ought not to grant some provision upon the marriage of one of the branches of the Royal Family; if so, it could not be denied that the present was a moderate demand. With respect to the personal allusions which had been made, he thought he ashamed to repeat such scandalous and calumnious accusations, upon such slight grounds as those on which they rested. He had taken the pains to enquire into those reports, and he had never heard any satisfactory reason for the aspersions that had been cast upon the Duke of Cumberland. He would even ask the Honourable Gentlemen who had indulged in them, whether the nature of the information which they received was sufficient to justify the attempt to degrade that illustrious individual in the estimation of the country. [Hear, hear!] A Right Honourable Gentleman, of whom he wished to speak with every possible respect, had asked a question of the Noble Lord, which he knew could not be answered, & then grounded an argument upon that denial. In his opinion, if the Noble Lord had given an answer to it, he would have deserved to be banished from his Majesty's Councils for ever.

Mr. Tierney said he was called upon to say one word in consequence of what had fallen from the Honorable Member. The question which he took the liberty of asking, he then thought, and still considered, a proper one. The House of Commons was called upon to grant a certain sum of money to support the dignity and character of a branch of the Royal Family, and the only object of such a grant must have had a reference to this country; but he happened to hear that a certain illustrious personage had declared she would never receive either the Gentleman or the Lady, and he questioned the Noble Lord as to the accuracy of that fact. It was a question which under all the circumstances of the case, he was justified in asking; and as the Noble Lord thought proper to refuse any answer, he was warranted in drawing the conclusion, that, for some reasons which he should not presume to guess at, the Duke of Cumberland had married a Lady whom the Queen would not receive.

Mr. Methuen contended that the House ought to shew, by its vote that night, that it was not inattentive to the morals of the country, and therefore he should oppose the grant, not from the slightest personal motives, but merely in the conscientious discharge of what he conceived to be his duty.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—

Ayes 100—Noes 92.

Mr. Horner presented a Petition from Mr. Edward Edwards, of the Royal Navy, praying that certain proceedings of a Court-Martial might be stopped—Ordered to lie on the Table.

A LIST OF THE MAJORITY.

THAT VOTED FOR GIVING AN ADDITIONAL GRANT OF 6000l. TO THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CUMBERLAND.

* Addington, Rt. Hon. H.	Forbes, Charles
* Bloomfield, B.	French, A.
* Beresford, Lord G.	Ferguson, James
Brydges, Sir E.	* Fitzgerald, Rt. Hon. W.
* Brogden, J.	V.
Blake, Val.	Graham, Sir J.
* Bradshaw, Hon. C.	* Goulburn, H.
* Bathurst, Hon. W.	* Grant, Charles
* Bathurst, Rt. Hon. B.	* Garrow, Sir W.
Buller, Sir E.	Hammersley, H.
* Binning, Lord.	Hart, G. V.
* Courtnay, Thos.	Holford, G. P.
* Corgreve, Sir W.	* Hill, Sir G.
* Clements, Henry.	* Long, Rt. Hon. C.
Chichester, Arthur.	* Lowther, Viscount
* Croker, J. W.	Lowther, Hon. H.
Carew, R. Pole.	Lygon, Hon. W.
* Castlereagh, Vise.	Macan, Hon. W.
Daly, J.	Mellish, W.
* Desborough, E.	Murray, Sir J.
Doveton, Gabriel.	Moorsom, R.
Dawkins, James.	Manners, Lord C.
Douglas, Hon. F. S.	Pringle, Sir W.
* Phipps, General.	Stuart, Hon. A.
Palmer, of Luggershall.	* Seymour, Lord R.
* Palmerston, Vict.	Thornton, General
Pakenham, Hon. R. H.	Thornton' Samuel
* Peele, Rt. Hon. R.	* Thynne, Lord J.
* Pole, Right Hon. W. W.	Teed, John
* Rose, Rt. Hon. G.	* Vansittart, Right Hon. N.
Smith, C.	Wemyss, Gen.
Stirling, Sir W.	* Warrander, Sir G.
Shiffner, G.	Webster, Sir G.
St. Paul, N.	Wood, Sir M.
Shaw, Sir J.	Wolf, T.
Sheldon, R.	Wellesley, R.
* Sutton, Rt. Hon. C. M.	* Yorke, Sir J.

TELLERS—* Arbuthnot, R. Hon. C.—* Lushington, S.

Those marked * have places under Government.

A LIST OF THE MINORITY.

That Voted against the Duke of Cumberland's Annuity Bill on the first Reading, June 30.

Abercromby, Hon. J.	Lemon, Sir W.
Abrey, Sir J.	Lewis, F.
Ackland, Sir T.	Lyttleton, Hon. W.
Atkins, John	Lloyd, Sir Edw.
Baring, A.	Maitland, E. F.
Barnes, H.	Macdonald, J.
Brand, Hon. T.	Mackintosh, Sir J.
Bastard, J. F.	Martin, J.
Barnard, Viscount	Mills, Charles
Bennet, Hon. H. G.	Moore, P.
Burrell, Sir C.	Mostyn, Sir Thos.
Burrell, Hon. P.	Methuen, P. C.
Butterworth, Jos.	Munday, F. M.
Baillie,——	Neville, Hon. R.
Calvert, C.	North, D.
Calvert, N.	Nugent, Lord.
Cavendish, Lord G.	Ossulston, Lord
Cavendish Hon. H.	Onslow, Arther
Campbell, D.	Parnell, Sir H.
Campbell, Hon. J.	Peirse, Henry
Calcraft, J.	Piggot, Sir A.
Courtenay, W.	Poulett, Hon. w. V.
Duncannon, Vis.	Protheroe, E.
Ebrington, Hon. L.	Preston, Richard
Ellenborough, D.	Pelham, Hon. C.
Elliot, J.	Russell, R. G.
Everett, H.	Russell, Lord J.
Findlay, K.	Rowley, Sir Wm.
Fazakerley, J. N.	Robinson, G. A.
Ferguson, Sir R.	Ramsden, J. C.
Fitzroy, Lord J.	Smith, Wm.
Frankland, R.	Smith, R.
Fitzgerald, Rt. Hon. M.	Shakespear, A.
Farquhar, J.	Speight, Sir John
Gordon, R.	Swan, H.
Grenfell, P.	Shaw, B.
Gooch, T. S.	Tremayne, J. H.
Hughes, W. L.	Tierney, Rt. Hon. G.
Horner, F.	Tavistock, Marquis
Howorth, H.	Warre, J. A.
Jolliffe, H.	Whitbread, Samuel
Kemp, Thos.	Western, C. C.
Keene, W.	Wilbraham, E. B.
Knatchbull, Sir, E.	Wynne, Sir W.
Latouche, Robt.	Wynne, C.
	Williams, Sir R.

TELLERS—Lord A. Hamilton and Walter Burrell.

Arthur French did not vote in the Majority last night.

FROM THE SECRET MEMOIRS OF *BUONAPARTE;*

Written by one who never quitted him for 15 years,

IN TWO VOLUMES.

One of Napoleon's greatest faults was his having doubted the stability of his reign when he first came to the throne, and the not having adopted a directly different course in his measures for consolidating his new power. It is true, that the chains of despotism, perfidious tricks, and rigorous measures, agreed much better with his own natural disposition than either clemency or persuasion; but, in placing himself upon an usurped throne, ought he not to have foreseen, that there would be an end to the schemes of the various parties? that hatred, slander, and calumny, would all fasten upon him; that the empoisoned arrow of libel would hiss at his head, and that all his power would be insufficient to shelter him from the sarcasms of a nation which often did not even spare its legitimate monarchs?

Whilst only Consul, he sometimes despised anonymous injuries, and, indeed often, clandestine menaces;—when on the throne, then, why did he not do the same? he would then have tired out the tongue of the one, and the pen of the others. But no! despotic, suspicious, and jealous, he wished to put even thought in fetters; to be acquainted with the secrets of all, and to make one half of his people be spies upon the remainder. It could only have belonged to the genius of a demon to institute and organize an high police as secret and as dangerous as that of which Buonaparté was the creator. Machiavel would vainly cite, in opposition, his famous treatise. That work of digested crime would turn pale when compared with the institutions of Imperial *Espionage*. That dwarfish monster was hid from public view; but it had millions of arms occupied night and day in raking up friendly confidences, familiar effusions, fire-side conversations, the coruscations of wit, the silence of contemplation, the secret wishes of desire, and even the sighs of the oppressed.

By turns, informer, judge, and hangman, this perfidious cameleon was a composition from all classes of society. Gentry of place and title, writers and merry andrews, workmen and state annuitants, were all secretly admitted into this association. Even legislators had profoundly calculated on all the gradations of human life, and knew how to profit by their acquired wisdom. The grey hairs of an old man inspire respect and confidence: nobody will believe, that a man on the brink of the grave can become a rascal and an informer; but that was the only reason why they were chosen for listeners. I have seen spies bent under the weight of years and craziness; and from the tomb to the cradle the genius of evil had well known how to leap over the distance.

One afternoon of a fine day spring, Monsieur T—ot endeavoured, under the thick shades of the foliage in the Luxembourg walks, to divert his mind from the vexations that oppressed it. One of his old friends met him, drew him towards a bench, and there asked him the cause of his uneasiness. "I had two sons, the only hopes of my aged years; both have been torn from me: one at the butcheries at Lutzen, the other at the carnage of Bautzen." He was yet speaking, when a young child of five years old, well dressed and beautiful as the day, came to take shelter between the knees of the two friends, saying, that it was pursued by its nurse, whom, in fact, they observed in the middle of the walk, with another child in her arms. The infantine graces of the little fugitive interested the two old men; whilst one of them took it on his knee, and consoled it with a promise of making its peace with the attendant. She did not immediately come. The old man, who had lost his two sons, continued his conversation. "Yes my friend, my dear children, I shall see more. God of goodness! wilt thou never punish the monster who has thus forced them away to their death." "I feel all the weight of your grief, my friend: 'I can weep as you do; but how many families in Europe have similar misfortunes to deplore. You imprecate the thunders of Heaven upon the head of the author of all our evils: your wishes, I believe, are not far from fulfilment. The hand of God has already struck the Corsican,—the boldness of whose blood-thirsty genius can no longer support him against the forces of the allies."

The child did not fail to understand the conversation of the two friends; it gently disengaged itself from the knees that supported it, and at that moment its pretended nurse came to him. He flies: she pretends to pursue him: they meet, and soon they both disappear.

This then is the fact: for some time past, Monsieur T—ot, who was known to have been seriously affected by the loss of his sons, was strongly suspected by the high police of being a sworn enemy to the Emperor's person. Monsieur T—ot, a prudent man, spoke but little of the world, and if sometimes he unbosomed himself, it was only in the presence of friends whom he could trust; with every other person he maintained a reserve quite hopeless for those agents of the police who were directed to follow him, and to criminate him if possible. Their attempts had hitherto been fruitless; but at length they remarked, that in his daily walks in the garden of the Luxembourg, he sat down generally upon a bench, and conversed often for a considerable time with a man who appeared to them to be a friend of his. To approach them, and to sit down upon the same bench, would have been to force them to talk upon ordinary affairs; but amongst the association of the Secret Police there was about a dozen young children, all very sharp for their years, and gifted with prepossessing figures. These simple creatures were trained up by a most horrible kind of management to introduce themselves amongst people whose opinions the government wished to know: their youth excited no suspicion, and people did not hesitate to speak plainly before them. Nothing of what was said escaped the memory of these little serpents, and the rascals who sent them were always certain of soon knowing more than was necessary for the ruin of the person that was under their espionage. Some of these children, when they had no other means of introducing themselves into the company of the persons marked out, even posted themselves in the evening at the corners of the houses of individuals, and when they saw them about to re-enter their homes, set up the most piteous cries. If the person ran to their assistance, and asked the cause of their tears, they said, that they had lost their way: a false name was immediately given; but as to the name of the street where they resided, that was always forgot, yet still they were certain of finding it the next morning by daylight. What man could have the harshness to neglect a child of six years old, well dressed, and of pleasing appearance? Now such an one would be admitted with pleasure, and become the play-fellow of the children of the family, if there were any, and the next morning the little urchin ruined perhaps his benefactor, whilst revealing, to those who sent him, all the secrets which he had picked up in the hospitable mansion.

It was one of these little vipers that had taken refuge in the arms of Monsieur T—ot at the Luxembourg; and his pretended nurse was a trust-worthy member of the same coterie.

Two days afterwards the unhappy parent was arrested upon the steps of St. Roch, and conducted to the secret prison of the Conciergerie, where, however, he was not interrogated until five days afterwards. "What have I done?" said he. "I have my opinions certainly; but I never expressed them except in the presence of my friends, and on them I can depend as on myself."

Five days afterwards he appeared before V. & judge of his astonishment when the Inquisitor repeated to him, word for word the conversation that he had held with his friend in the Luxembourg garden. In spite of his vexation, he rested himself on an absolute denial. "Ah! you deny it," said the awful V. "Stop a little; I will shew you an evidence which will perhaps force your confession." At these words he ordered the companion of the unfortunate Mr. T—ot to be brought in, and the latter at the sight of his friend immediately exclaimed, with an accent of despair;—"Heavens! I am lost. Wretch! you whom I have honored with my friendship, can you have betrayed me."

"You are mistaken." said V. "that gentleman has not betrayed you: on the contrary he is accused and a prisoner like yourself." "Impossible, sir, he is the only person with whom I had any conversation the day before yesterday at the Luxembourg." "That matters not; from henceforwards learn, that the air will bring us information of indiscreet expressions." "I am then the most unfortunate of men."

Yes, certainly; to accuse his friend, and thereby to make a confession beyond which no more was wanted, was, I acknowledge, to be the sport of misfortune. These two unhappy men were afterwards sent to the Castle of Ham.

These two anecdotes, in which an old man and a child play the principal parts, prove, that to succeed, in their endeavours, those agents of crime knew how to avail themselves both of life and death.

The high police had also other nets which it was difficult to avoid, because, that no person, however cautious, could possibly suspect them. It had at its disposal a club of people of both sexes, whom Buonaparté jokingly called the "*Cytherean Cohort*;" and all that youth, beauty, the graces, and agreeable talents could produce, of the most seductive kind in each sex, was to be met with in this society. Handsome men, angelic women, the greatest part of which were ruined in fortune, lovers of luxury, or suffering from a thirst after gold, there lent themselves without blushing, to the horrible machinations of a despot, whom himself also trembled in the midst of his victims; and the following anecdote will give an idea of the manner in which he made use of the dangerous agents.

In 1809, a Dutchman was preparing for the press at Leipsic a memoir strongly written against the inordinable ambition of Buonaparte; and the Baron D—, who was the first that got intelligence of this project, thus expressed himself in a letter to the Emperor:—"The female, who has read the manuscript, assures me, that she has never seen any writing more solid, or containing more good sense. Full of things and facts, this appeal to all sovereigns comes to the heart with a conviction which cannot be repressed. It is in short the most dangerous work that has ever been published in any language against the French monarch."

It may easily be imagined that Buonaparté instantly waked all his secret blood-hounds; & the unfortunate Dutchman was soon in the net spread for him by Monsieur de M. who was at the head of this important expedition. But oh! the despair and surprise of these inquisitors! after rifling the unfortunate man; after stripping him, ripping open his clothes, breaking open his furniture, unsewing his beds, and matrasses, and even shattering in pieces a plaister *Venus*, they found nothing, absolutely nothing. The memoir had disappeared, and their rage was indescribable; indeed, one must put himself in their situation to be able to judge of their sensations.

"What is become," said Monsieur M. "of the manuscript which you are going to publish?" "I have written nothing: it never was my intention to publish any thing." "Sir, it is impossible to deceive the government: the fact is certain. I will tell you more: I have orders to deprive you of your liberty; my task is to enquire if it is want that has made you write: in case, put upon your work any price that you please. Here is a pocket-book well filled; only name the sum and I will pay you. Are you discontented because unemployed? Have they forgotten you in the Dutch government? There is every disposition to do justice. Sovereigns, you know, cannot see every thing." "Sir," replied the Hollander, "such offers are tempting; I am quite in despair at not being able to give you a satisfactory reply; but you are in a mistake respecting me. I repeat to you, that I have never written any thing against the French government." Monsieur de M. found him inflexible and being unable to tempt him by any offers, had him carried into England, where he was thrown into a state prison, but where I know not; for, since those events, I have never heard a word of the unfortunate Batavian; and the portfolio from whence I extracted this account says nothing more respecting him.

But whe[illegible] memoir to be found? By what miracle had it been concealed from the search of these ministerial ferrets?—The fact is, that some days previous to his arrest, the author had formed just suspicions of a man whom hitherto he had considered as of the same opinion as himself, and to whom he had imprudently confided his project. On that account, he felt it most prudent instantly to entrust his manuscript to a particular friend who resided in the vicinity of Prague, but who, at that period, was at Leipsic, which circumstance alone caused the failure of the principal object of Monsieur de M's mission. Can you believe, that the secret inquisition stopped there? Oh no! The Emperor was determined to have the manuscript at any rate: and even when he saw the almost utter impossibility of obtaining it, he then wished for it more ardently. "Do you what you please," said he to Monsieur de M. "I must have it,'i and turned his back on him, without waiting for reply.

Monsieur de M. was now obliged to puzzle his brain afresh, and therefore took another tour into Germany, where he met the faithless wretch that had betrayed the Dutchman. This scoundrel had, as yet, only received five hundred francs for his villainy; but one thousand crowns were now promised him, in case of success. If more money should be wanting for the affair, then a larger sum was ready.

In the different communications with the French agent, both the parties were of opinion, that the manuscript must be in the hands of some of the author's friends. "Hark ye," said the German: "some days before the Dutchman's arrest, one of his intimate friends came to see him. With respect to Napoleon, their opinions were pretty similar; and I will lay my head, that the manuscript is in his hands." This idea was a gleam of light for the intriguing De M. "Where is this man?" "He lives in the neighbourhood of Prague, in Bohemia."—"His name?" "Schustler." —"His rank in life?" "Merely a private gentleman, but rich; about forty years of age, tall in stature, well made, and a widower these last two years, without any children, except a girl of four years old." "Is he a man of intrigue with the ladies?"—"He is fond of study, fond of the pleasing accomplishments; but, above all things, partial to the fair sex."—"Oh, ho! he is fond of the women: in that case he is my man. If I succeed, you shall have a thousand crowns; in the mean time, take this note of five hundred francs; I give it to you as the price for your present information." And after this, Monsieur de M. instantly set off for Paris.

To know a man, a widower, and yet in the prime of life, besides being naturally partial to the fair sex; to wish to introduce to his notice a young and lovely woman, possessing the graces as well as talent,—surely nothing could be more easy. Nay, the titled ferret was certain of it; so that his preparations were as rapidly made as his plan was conceived. Amongst the nymphs of the *Cytherean cohort*, it was impossible not to be pleased with the young and brilliant D—s, sprung of a respectable family, but having lost her parents at an early age. Her fortune even would have been sufficient for all her wishes, if those wishes had only been a little conformable to her fortune; but an unrestrained love of expence, and an itch for gambling carried to an excess, had been the cause of her ruin. When nature had made a head like her's she reposed;———she was exhausted! Mademoiselle D——s was too beautiful ever to be told so; it is that thing, above all others—I have experienced it—it is that thing, I repeat, that a man could not say on first seeing her. Can any one, speak, whilst in an extacy? But that which set an infinite value on her charms, was, that she seemed unconscious of possessing them; and if you add to an assemblage of beauties almost divine, an intimate knowledge of a thousand agreeable accomplishments, you will have a faithful portrait of Mademoiselle D—s. Reduced to expedients for the gratifying of her caprices, she was for some time under the protection of a young German nobleman, whom she would have ruined, if he had not taken the determination, in time, to give her a draft for fifteen thousand francs on Recamier's bank, and then to bid her an eternal adieu.

She was for a long time without being able to fill up the place of this ingrate: but at length she became the idol of one of our modern fine gentlemen, but truly one of the most amiable. Mademoiselle was not mercenary, not greedy, but merely celestial and extravagant. If we may believe the wife of her new lover, she cost him one hundred and thirty thousand francs in fifteen months! For my part, I rather think that jealousy must have swelled the sum; but however it may be, the lover not being able any longer to support such a seducing and expensive companion, suddenly broke with her, yet, as a gallant man, did not wish to leave her pennyless, or unprovided for; and it was he who placed her at the head of the Syrens, who sold their services to the secret police.

This post, it is true, was not one of the most lucrative under government; but if the missions were difficult, and of a brilliant nature, they would sometimes pay, an hundred fold, the stipulated salary. With respect to the business of getting possession of the memoir, nobody could be fitter for the purpose than Mademoiselle D—s; besides, amongst the other advantages she possessed, she spoke [illegible] with facility, which she had acquired during her before-mentioned connexion with the young German nobleman.

After several conferences with De M. she received a passport under the name of Bridget-Adelaid Saulnier, and was described as a young widow making the tour of Germany for her health. Her secret instructions were: "You must go immediately to Prague, in Bohemia. There you must privately get what information you can about the Sieur Schustler, and find out his residence. Under pretence of a pure air being necessary for your health, you will then express a desire of living for some time in country lodgings, and you will then fix your residence as near him as possible. You may even go so far as to build a house, if necessary—spare no expence. The rest is left to your own information and sagacity."

On her arrival at Prague, Mademoiselle D—s had no difficulty in finding him she was in quest of; and with respect to obtaining lodgings near him, chance went [illegible] wishes. [illegible] hundred yards from his residence was a house, which the proprietor, a parchment-maker by trade, wished for a long time to part with. The bargain was soon concluded, and for thirty-two thousand francs, she found herself housed very commodiously, and quite close to the man whom she was sent to cheat.

I must here premise that great part of what follows is founded upon some letters to one of her most intimate friends—one, however, who was not acquainted with her *secret* proceedings.

Our young spy was scarcely established in her quarters, when she learnt every particular concerning the affairs of M. Schustler; being informed also that he went very often to Prague, to avail herself of which she made all the necessary arrangements. Her household consisted of only two people—a man servant and a female; and she had purchased also two very fine some saddle-horses, being an excellent horsewoman. One day, when she knew that M. Schustler was in Prague, she mounted her horse, attended by her servant, and set off in hopes of meeting his carriage on its return home: after some time she [illegible] him at a way off, when, as if overcome [illegible] mounted, lay down upon the turf by the side of the road, wrapped herself in her veil, and pretended to be asleep, with the bridle of her horse passed round her left arm. Her neighbour's carriage soon came up, when all at once she leaped up like a person suddenly awoke by an unexpected noise. Her horse, frightened at this, had started back, and M. Schustler, trembling for the young stranger, leaped instantly from his seat. By this time the lady had thrown back her veil, when such a blaze of charms petrified the German: and for the moment he was unable to speak, breathing only to admire her. At length, however, he recovered himself, exclaiming—"Pardon me, madam, if I have disturbed your repose; indeed, I should have been quite in despair at the accident, if I did not now owe to it the sweetest of all pleasures—that of contemplating Heaven's master piece.

"What you call disturbing my slumber is a mere trifle, Sir; but as to the compliment you have addressed to me, as you are a gentleman, and moreover young, I know not what to think of it." Saying this, she jumped lightly into the saddle, when the German, attracted with losing so soon the sight of such a beautiful creature, timidly laid hold of the reins of her bridle.—"What," said he to the young unknown; "can you be cruel enough to deprive me so soon of the happiness of admiring you? If I displease you, I am ready to retire; but if you do not feel a repugnance to oblige me, tell me, for God's sake, what you are, and to whom I have the honor of speaking?"

"A polite man can never be troublesome. You want to know who I am; nothing is more natural. I am a widow and a French-woman, and for the last two days have inhabited a pretty good house not far distant, and which I purchased a few days ago."

"What! you the purchaser of Janyck House?"

"Certainly; that is the name of the person who sold it to me." "Angel of heaven! then we are neighbours: I can even see you from my windows. Ah, madame! I am an unfortunate widow; not having already paid you a visit—"

"Sir, there is no time lost. I have not scarcely furnished my house. I know that in the country nothing is so valuable as a good neighbour, so I hope to be better acquainted with you."—Then, saluting him with a smile, she disappeared with the rapidity of lightning.

M. Schustler was transported. In a heart so ardent as his, the lovely Saulnier, for she preserved the name in her passport, had already made terrible ravages. How long did the night appear to him? But the next day he set off to pay a visit to his fair neighbour: and she, having seen him as soon as he left his own door, sat down to her pianoforte; wishing, in order to ensnare him, to put in force all her seductive power.

"Let me not disturb your pleasures," said he, on entering, "I have already disturbed your slumbers; but I now find that in you every thing is admirable. Yesterday I admired your beauty: to-day tones which follow your fingers scarcely permit me to breathe."

"A truce to flattery, my good neighbour. In the country we ought to be as simple as nature, of which it is the picture.",

"Ah, stop, madam, imposture and falsehood have never yet dropped from my tongue. I say what, I think, and my heart requires that it should express what it feels. But listen only to two words more, and then judge if a deceiver could thus express himself. Twenty-four hours have not passed, since I saw you for the first time; and now if any event should tear you away, feeling as I do the sentiments with which you have inspired me, I know not, madam, if I should wish to live—and yet I am a father. Oh? yes, I am a good father." Tears now flowed from his eyes, when Madame Saulnier, standing up at her piano, a prey to sentiments which she could not define, never having felt such before, sought in vain for an answer. The language which she had just heard was new to her: she again looked at Monsieur Schustler and he appeared the handsomest man in the world.

"Come, Sir," said she to him, with softness, "you shall breakfast with me. You have given me a pleasing pain. I wish that our acquaintance had been of an older date."

"Lovely Saulnier, the tender sentiment I feel for you is sacred and of long standing; the date of it is engraven at the bottom of my heart."

The breakfast passed quietly; friendship furnished the conversation. "If you do not hate those who esteem you highly," said he, on taking leave, "I shall have the happiness, madam, of receiving you to-morrow at my own house, at the same hour."

"You make your request in such a manner, that it is impossible to refuse you."

As soon as she was alone, Madame Saulnier wished to examine the state of her heart; she could not disguise her sentiments to herself; and, indeed, in writing afterwards to her friend, she said—"I came hither to seduce, and am myself seduced." Her metamorphosis became as sincere as it was prompt. Struck with anger and shame at the part which she had played, and at that with which she was entrusted, "I wish to be happy," said she, "but I will not deceive a worthy man. To-morrow I shall disclose to him what I am, and what I was."

She was the next day received by Schustler as an angel would be if he was known to be so by men. "See," said he to her, in presenting to her his young daughter, "see that, which only a few days ago, was to me the most precious thing in the world; but now every time I shall see you together, I will say, all my treasures are here united."

Madame Saulnier loaded the sweet child with the sincerest caresses; she felt herself prodigal of them on his account from whom the child had received existence: yet though on the preceeding evening she had determined to open her heart to her amiable neighbour, still at the moment for making this painful confession, *her* courage failed her.

"Whilst M. Schustler is not present," as she expressed herself in a letter to Paris; "I am a *lion* in strength, as to the revealing of all my errors; but in his company I am only a *hen*; all my courage is then in my looks, and they rarely are cast upon any thing but my lover.' For two months they both lived in that state of uncertainty which two real lovers must always experience previous to coming to an explanation. At length M. Schustler wished to put an end to it at once [illegible] two words,; and one afternoon that he was alone [illegible] the parlour with her, first giving her every proof of a real and ardent passion, he said to her, "[illegible] my lovely friend is as free as I am, if her heart is not otherwise engaged, if my person is not disagreeable, and [illegible]y fortune is equal to her wishes, let her [illegible] before the sun has twice performed his [illegible] she will then, perhaps, become a mother [illegible] in the character of my beloved wife."

[illegible] give an answer to your proposals, permit [illegible] thy friend, to open my heart to you. Are [illegible]id of repenting of your choice? Do you [illegible]m?"

[illegible] madam—are you free?"

[illegible]dir."

"Do you feel any dislike to my person? or does my child appear to you a burthen?"

"Your daughter?—oh! I will be to her a tender mother. For yourself, sir—I cannot conceal it—I adore you."

"And I, madam, idolize you.—What occasion then for more confidences—more confessions! If what you have to tell me is favourable to you, it is needless for me to know it; I cannot love you more tenderly. If, on the contrary, you have to tell me of things received, 'tis useless for me to know them: you can never be less beloved. Half of myself! I was anxious only for one agreeable secret—it has escaped you—I am dear to you—I fall at your feet." In fact, she had done so.—"That is not your place," said the beloved, raising him up: "it is, it ought always to be, on my heart."

In a week after; Mademoiselle D-S received the hand of M. Schustler at the altar; and it remained for her to fulfil the mission with which she was charged by the French government. She spoke of the author of the manuscript, and of his being carried off, as an affair which she had heard mentioned, "What," said her husband, "you know of that?—Ah, my love, I ran very great risks in that deplorable affair. It was to me that he delivered the manuscript some days before he was arrested, but at the first news of his seizure, I threw it into the fire."

This was all his wife desired. She imparted the circumstance to the first agent in this mission, assuring him that his Imperial Majesty might make himself easy upon the subject. She next excused herself under several different pretences for not returning into France? but she had found, she said, that happiness in Bohemia, which her own country could no longer afford her. Her female friend, who has since become blind, and who now lives with her, was charged with selling all that Madame Schustler had in France; and of this commission she acquitted herself very faithfully. Thus terminated an affair which did not begin under the mildest auspices; thus was a charming woman, who had to reproach herself with having too long been a wanderer from the path of virtue, restored to it. Would to heaven that another miserable creature, who, like herself, was attached to the grand police, had followed her example; she could easily have done so; the unfortunate man whom she delivered over to the axe of the executioner, had offered to marry her. He was a man of good family, and was executed in the plain of Grenelle, as a secret agent of the cabinet of Berlin. Had it not been for the mad passion he had conceived towards her who was the cause of his death and the secrets which he had in consequence confided to her, he could never have been convicted.

THE ROUND TABLE.

No. 10. Sunday, March 5, 1815.

Of all the periodical essayists (our ingenious predecessors) the *Tatler* has always appeared to us the most accomplished and agreeable. Montaigne, who was the father of this kind of personal authorship among the moderns, in which the reader is admitted behind the curtain, and sits down with the writer in his gown and slippers, was a most magnanimous and undisguised egotist; but Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq. was the more disinterested gossip of the two. The French author is contented to describe the peculiarities of his own mind and person, which he does with a most copious and unsparing hand. The English journalist, good naturedly, lets you into the secret both of his own affairs and those of his neighbours. A young lady, on the other side of Temple Bar, cannot be seen at her glass for half a day together, but Mr. Bickerstaff takes due notice of it; and he has the first intelligence of the symptoms of the *belle* passion appearing in any young gentleman at the west end of the town. The departures and arrivals of widows with handsome jointures, either to bury their grief in the country or to procure a second husband in town, are regularly recorded in his pages. He is well acquainted with the celebrated beauties of the last age at the Court of Charles II.; and the old gentleman often grows romantic in recounting the disastrous strokes which his youth suffered from the glances of their bright eyes and their unaccountable caprices. In particular, he dwells with a secret satisfaction on one of his mistresses who left him for a rival, and whose constant reproach to her husband, on occasion of any quarrel between them, was,—"I that might have married the famous Mr. Bickerstaff, to be treated in this manner!" The club at the Trumpet consists of a set of persons as entertaining as himself. The cavalcade of the justice of the peace, the knight of the shire, the country squire, and the young gentleman, his nephew, who waited on him at his chambers, in such form and ceremony, seem not to have settled the order of their precedence to this hour; and we should hold the Upholsterer and his companions in the Green Park stand as fair a chance for immortality as some modern politicians. Mr. Bickerstaff himself is a gentleman and a scholar, a humourist and a man of the world; with a great deal of nice easy *naiveté* about him. If he walks out and is caught in a shower of rain, he makes us amends for this unlucky accident, by a criticism on a shower in Virgil, and concludes with a burlesque copy of verses on a city-shower. He entertains us, when he dates from his own apartment, with a quotation from Plutarch or a moral reflection; from the Grecian coffee-house with politics; and from Will's or the Temple with the poets and players, the beaux and men of wit and pleasure about town. In reading the pages of the *Tatler*, we seem as if suddenly transported to the age of Queen Anne, of toupees, and full bottomed periwigs. The whole appearance of our dress and manners undergoes a delightful metamorphosis. We are surprised with the rustling of hoops and the glittering of paste buckles. The beaus and the belles are of a quite different species; we distinguish the dappers, the smarts, and the pretty fellows, as they pass; we are introduced to Betterton and Mrs. Oldfield behind the scenes; are made familiar with the persons of Mr. Bullock; we listen to a dispute at a tavern on the merits of the Duke of Marlborough or Marshal Turenne; or are present at the first rehearsal of a play by Vanburg, or the reading of a new poem by Mr. Pope.—The privilege of thus virtually transporting ourselves to past times is even greater than that of visiting distant places. London, a hundred years ago, would be better worth seeing than Paris at the present moment.

It may be said that all this is to be found, in the same or a greater degree, in the *Spectator*. We do not think so, or at least, there is in the latter work a much greater proportion of common-place matter. We have always preferred the *Tatler* to the *Spectator*. Whether it is owing to our having been earlier or better acquainted with the one than the other, our pleasure in reading the two works is not at all in proportion to their comparative reputation. The *Tatler* contains only half the number of volumes, and we will venture to say, at least an equal quantity of sterling wit and sense. "The first-prighdy runnings" are there; it has more of the original spirit, more of the freshness and stamp of nature. The indications of character and strokes of humour are more true and frequent, the reflections that suggest themselves arise more from the occasion, and are less spun out into regular dissertations. They are more like the remarks which occur in sensible conversation, and less like a lecture. Something is left to to the understanding of the reader. Steele seems to have gone into his closet only to set down what he observed out of doors; Addison [illegible] to have spun out and weredrawn the hints, which he borrowed from Steele, or took from nature, to the utmost. We do not mean to depreciate Addison's talents, but we wish to do justice to Steele, who was, upon the whole, a less artificial and more original writer. The descriptions of Steele resemble loose sketches or fragments of a comedy; those of Addison are ingenious paraphrases on the genuine text. The characters of the club, not only in the *Tatler* but in the *Spectator*, were drawn by Steele. That of Sir Roger de Coverley is among them. Addison has gained himself eternal honour by his manner of filling up this last character. Those of Will Wimble and Will Honeycomb are not a whit behind it in delicacy and felicity. Many of the most exquisite pieces in the *Tatler* are also Addison's, as the Court of Honour, and the Personification of Musical Instruments. We do not know whether the picture of the family of an old acquaintance, in which the children run to let Mr. Bickerstaff in at the door, and the one that loses the race that way turns back to tell the father that he is come—with the nice gradation of incredulity in the little boy, who is got into *Guy of Warwick* and the *Seven Champions*, and who shakes his head at the veracity of *Æsop's Fables*,—is Steele's or Addisons.* The account of the two sisters, one of whom held her head up higher than ordinary from having on a pair of flowered garters, and of the married lady who complained to the *Tatler* of the neglect of her husband, are unquestionably Steele's. If the *Tatler* is not inferior to the *Spectator* in manners and character it is very superior to it in the interest of many of the stories. Several of the incidents related by Steele have never been surpassed in the heart rending pathos of private distress. We might refer to those of the lover and his mistress when the theatre caught fire, of the bridegroom who by accident kills his bride on the day of their mariage, the story of Mr. Eustace and his wife, and the fine dream about his mistress when a youth. What has given its superior popularity to the *Spectator*, is the greater gravity of its pretensions, its moral dissertations and critical reasonings, by which we confess we are less edified than by other things. Systems and opinions change, but nature is always true. It is the extremely moral and didactic tone of the *Spectator* which makes us apt to think of Addison (according to Mandeville's sarcasm) as "a parson in a tye-wig." Some of the moral essays are, however, exquisitely beautiful and happy. Such are the reflections in Westminster Abbey, on the Royal Exchange, and some very affecting ones on the death of a young lady. These, it must be allowed, are the perfection of elegant sermonizing. His critical essays we do not think quite so good. We prefer Steele's occasional selection of beautiful poetical passages, without any affection of analysing their beauties, to Addison's fine-spun theories. The best criticism in the *Spectator*, that on the *Cartoons* of Raphael, is by Steele. We owed this acknowledgement to a writer who has given us many a hearty laugh, and put us in good humour with ourselves and every thing about us, when few things else could †

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* It is Steele's; and the whole paper (No 95) is in his most delightful manner. The dream about the mistress, however, is given to Addison by the Editors, and the general style of that number is his; though from the story's being related personally of Bickerstaff, who is also represented as having been at that time in the army, we conclude it to have originally come from Steele, perhaps in the course of conversation. The particular incident [illegible] much like a story of his, than of Addison's—by the way [illegible] ing to our readers to notice the sort of stories and characters which our brother W. H., who is supposed to be so severe, is fondest of recollecting—P.

† We had in our hands the other day an original copy of the *Tatler*, and a list of the subscribers. It is curious to see some names there which we should hardly think of, (that of Sir Isaac Newton is among them) and also to observe the degree of interest excited by those of the different persons, which is not adjusted according to the rules of the Herald's College.

BOMBAY: Printed for the *PROPRIETORS*, by M. D. CRUZ, Number 10, MILITARY SQUARE,

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

tion, all the advanced corps fell back to occupy the positions allotted to them. That movement being completed, the army this day stands thus:

"The corps of Count Wilgenstein is near Wilkomir—that of General Baggohuswudt near Schirnwink, between Wilkomir and Wilna.

"The corps of Generals Tutshkow and Skewaloff near Wilna—the reserve, consisting of the Guards, near Shewenzen—the army of Prince Bagration is on its march from Solnim to Wilicka.

"The Army of Observation, commanded by General Tormassoff, is at Lutzk.

"These movements were necessary, in order to avoid a general engagement until Prince Bagration's approach. Wilna has therefore been abandoned for a time.

"Operations have commenced, and have lasted five days; but not one of our different divisions has been attacked.

"Thus, the opening of the campaign has not produced any of those enterprizes which characterized every previous one, in which the Emperor Napoleon has been engaged.

"There have been some skirmishes, in which the Cossack Guards have distinguished themselves."

JULY 13, 1812.

The *Liverpool Advertiser* states, that in the course of six days 1,000,000 yards of Manchester calico pieces have been shipped at that port for America—that a single order has been sent to Rudd[illegible]field for 7000 pieces of Yorkshire broad-cloth.

GENERAL PHILIPPON.—Saturday evening the following persons were apprehended at Rye and Winchelsea who were presumed to be principally concerned in aiding General PHILIPPON in his escape from this Country to France, viz.—*Hughes*, the landlord of the Inn at Rye, and the Post-master of that town; *Robinson*, the person who, it is said, accompanied the French General from Oswestry, and who went with him in the boat to the French shore; *Hutter* and *Turner*, the two smugglers who carried the General over. The track of Philippon was traced to Rye, by the vigilance and activity of Vickery and Pearkes, of the Bow-Street Office. The offenders underwent a private examination yesterday, at the Bow-street Office, and were remanded to prison for a further examination. It hath appeared from the evidence of one of these men, that a scheme had been laid for entrapping General SARRAZIN, who was to have been invited to an entertainment, and then seized and gagged, and carried to the coast, in order to be transported to the Frenchshore. The perpetrators were to have had a reward of £5000 sterling for this base business, which was only frustrated by the apprehension of one of the parties, that General SARRAZIN would be executed on his arrival in France, and to that conscientious scruple he is now, perhaps, indebted for his existence.

His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT has been pleased to appoint Mr. GEORGE JULIUS, Surgeon to the Household, at Kew, to the room of Mr. WILLIAM DUNDAS, who has resigned.

M. DE NOVOZITZOFF has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary on the part of Russia to this country.

Extracts from London Gazettes.

WAR-OFFICE,—JUNE 30.

6th Regt. of Dragoons—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Robert Ellice, from half pay of 24th Light Dragoons, to be Major, vice Stoddart, deceased.

13th Foot—Lieut.-Colonel Wm. Williams, from the 60th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Keane, who exchanges.

14th Dragoons—Lieut. Christopher Holmes, from the Hereford-hire Militia, to be Ensign without purchase.

27th Ditto—Lieut. Wm. Butler, to be Captain of a Company, vice Bennett, deceased.

43d Ditto—Lieut. Henry Booth, to be Captain of a Company by purchase, vice Strode, who retires.

50th Ditto—Lieut. John McDonald, to be Captain of a Company, vice Candler, killed in action.

60th Ditto—Lieut.-Col. John Keane, from the 13th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. vice Williams, who exchanges.

67th Ditto—Lieut. Geo. Bradford, from the Armagh Militia, to be Ensign, without purchase.

90th Ditto—Capt. Charles Gardiner, to be Major, vice Steele, who retires.

95th Ditto—Second Lieut. Sir John Ribton, Bart. to be First Lieut., without purchase, vice Bell, who retires.

104th Ditto—To be Captains of Companies, without purchase, Lieut. Holland, vice Hailes, appointed to the Canadian Fencibles; Lieut. Robert R. Roling, from the 49th Foot, vice Christian, appointed to the 2d Royal Veteran Battalion.

2d Royal Veteran Battalion—Captain Thomas Christian, from the 104th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Considine, placed on the Retired List; Lieut. John Everitt, from the 11th Foot, to be Lieutenant.

Canadian Fencibles—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Harris Wm. Hailes, from the 104th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice M'Millan, deceased.

Staff—Major John Harvey, of the 6th Garrison Battalion, to be Deputy Adjutant General in Canada (with rank of Lieut.-Col. in the Army,) Ivo Ellice, appointed to the 6th Dragoons.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieut. of the County of Derby.

Derbyshire Regt. of Militia—Lieut.-Col. Winfield Halton, to be Col., vice Col. Wm. Cavendish, deceased; Major R. L. Newton, to be Lieut.-Col. vice Halton; Captain Thos. Bilbie, to be Major, vice Newton.

WAR-OFFICE.—JULY 7.

3d Regt. of Dragoons—Lieut.-Col. Lord Chas. Manners, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Mundy, appointed to the 2d Foot.

23d Regt. of Light Dragoons—Lieut.-Col. Lord Robt. Manners, from the 2d Foot, to be Lieut. Col., vice Lord Chas. Manners, appointed to the 3d Dragoons.

2d Regt. of Foot—Col. G. Basil Mundy, from the 3d Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Col., vice Lord Robt. Manners, appointed to the 23d Light Drag.

3d Ditto—Lieut. R. G. Broughton, from the 9th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Still, who retires.

5th Ditto—Lieut. John Macpherson, to be Capt. of a Company, without purchase, vice Hamilton, promoted.

7th Ditto—Captain Matthew Ford, from the 70th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Drawater, who exchanges.

8th Ditto—Captain W. H. Davis, from the 47th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Sall, who exchanges.

47th Ditto—Capt. Wm. Sall, from the 8th Foot, to be Capt. of a Company, vice Davis, who exchanges.

70th Ditto—Captain A. C. Drawater, from the 7th Foot, to be Capt. of a Company, vice Ford, who exchanges.

79th Ditto—Capt. James Campbell, from the 91st Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice M'Gregor, who exchanges.

81st Ditto—Capt. Robert C. Lang, to be Major by purchase, vice Andrews, who retires; Lieutenant George Pearson, to be Captain of a Company by purchase vice Lang.

85th Ditto—Captain Geo. Brown, from the 2d Garrison Battalion, to be Captain of a Company, vice Nash, deceased.

87th Ditto—Lieut. E. Fitzgerald, to be Capt. of a Company without purchase, vice Makay, placed upon half pay.

91st Ditto—Capt. Hugh M'Gregor, from the 79th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Campbell, who exchanges.

1st Ceylon Regiment—Lieut. Roger Frederick, from the 43d Foot, to be Capt. of a Company, without purchase, vice Barry, promoted in the Bourbon Regt.

3d Garrison Battalion—Lieut. Thomas Fraser, from the 6th Foot, to be Capt. of a Company, vice Brown, appointed to the 85th Foot.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Hants.

North Hants Regt. of Militia—Frederick Coventry, Esq. to be Captain.

WAR-OFFICE.—JULY 14.

12th Regt. of Light Dragoons—Lieut. Henry Andrews, to be Captain of a Troop, vice Saunders, who retires.

18th Ditto—Lieut. Richard Croker, to be Capt. of a Troop, vice Underwood, deceased.

23d Foot—Lieut. H. Harrison, to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Wolesley, who retires.

54th Ditto—Lieut. Geo. Black, from the 52d Foot, to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Twigg, promoted in the 5th West India Regt.

60th Ditto—Capt. J. C. Smith, from half pay of the 4th Foot, to be Capt. of a Company, vice Goodwin, who exchanges.

63d Ditto—Captain John Chapman to be Major, without purchase; Captain John Garwood, from the Royal African Corps, to be Capt. of a Company, vice Chapman.

90th Ditto—Lieut. Andrew Neil, to be Capt. of a Company, by purchase, vice Gardiner, promoted.

92d Ditto—Lieut. Charles Earl of March, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Capt. of a Company by purchase, vice Dunbar, who retires.

5th West India Regiment—Brevet Major Joseph Twigg, from the 54th Foot, to be Major, vice Brown, deceased; Lieut. Randall M'Donald, from the 55th Foot, to be Capt. of a Company, vice Murray, deceased.

7th Royal Veteran Battalion—Captain Roger Frederick, from the 1st Ceylon Regt. to be Capt. of a Company, vice Philips, placed on the retired list.

Royal African Corps—Lieut. Geo. Hillier, from the 29th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Garwood, appointed to the 63d Foot.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,—JULY 1.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Second Lieut. Alexander Ramsay, to be First Lieutenant, vice Hammond, resigned.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,—JULY 4.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—Second Captain George J. Harding, vice Squire, deceased; First Lieutenant James N. Wells, to be Second Captain, vice Harding.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,—JULY 16.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—Second Lieutenant Isaac M. Elton, to be First Lieutenant, vice Dixon, promoted; Second Lieutenant William M. Gossett, to be ditto, vice Rawlinson, deceased; Second Lieutenant Philip O'Skene, to be ditto, vice Longley, killed at Tariffa; Second Lieutenant Thomas F. Lancey, to be ditto, vice Pelton, killed at Ciudad Rodrigo; Second Lieutenant John Sperling, to be ditto, vice Harris, promoted; Second Lieutenant Richard S. Young, to be ditto, vice Berrington, promoted; Second Lieutenant Frederick W. Whiteyates, to be ditto, vice Collyer, promoted; Second Lieutenant Daniel Bolton, to be ditto, vice Slade, promoted; Second Lieutenant Alexander William Robe, to be ditto, vice Harper, promoted; Second Lieutenant Thomas B. Hayter, to be ditto, vice Lascelles, killed at Badajoz; Second Lieut. Ralph C. Alderson, to be ditto, vice De Salaberry, killed at Badajoz; Second Lieutenant Ives Stocker, to be ditto, vice Shipley, deceased.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,—JULY 17.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—First Lieutenant Philip Walker, to be Second Captain, vice Loring, deceased; Second Lieutenant Henry Peston, to be First Lieutenant, vice Walker.

Royal Foreign Artillery.—Second Lieutenant Alexander Le Quin, to be First Lieutenant, vice [illegible]piere, deceased.

WAR-OFFICE,—JULY 28.

15th Regt. Light Drag.—Cornet John Pym, to be Lieut. by purchace, vice Lord Marsh, promoted in the 92d Foot.

15th Ditto—Captain the Hon. A. Macdonald, from half pay of the 10th Light Dragoons, to be Captain of a Troop, vice Williams, who exchanges.

Coldstream Regt. of Foot Guards.—Lieutenant Col. H. Loftus, from the Staff in America, to be Captain of a Company, vice Cooke, who exchanges.

33d Foot.—Lieut. W. Hewett, from the Bourbon, Regt. to be Lieutenant, vice Anderson, decd.

40th Ditto.—Lieut. Wm. Queade, to be Capt. of a Company, vice Porter, appointed to the 3d Royal Veteran Battalion.

43d Ditto.—T. Tierney, Esq. to be Paymaster of the 1st Battalion, vice Richards deceased.

45th Ditto.—Lieut. J. H. Reynett, to be Capt. of a Company without purchase, vice Scott, placed upon half pay.

89th Ditto.—Capt. R. Spunner, from the 5th West India Regiment, to be Captain of a Company, vice Order who resigns.

3d Royal Veteran Battalion.—Capt. W. Porter, from the 40th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Shackerley, appointed to the 9th Royal Veteran Battalion.

9th Ditto.—Captain W. Hope Shackerley, from the 3d Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Captain of a Company, vice M'Pherson, deceased.

The Duke of Brunswick Oel's Corps.—Lieut. L. Nassaw, to be Capt. of a Company (with temporary rank) vice Reiche, deceased of his wounds.

Brevet.—Capt. J. Owen of the 61st Foot, and Lieut. M. Hobart, of the 36th Foot, to be Majors in the Army.

Staff.—Lieut. Col. H. F. Cooke, from the Coldstream Regt. of Foot Guards, to be Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in Nova Scotia, vice Loftus, who exchanges.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant.

Dorset Militia.—Major R. T. Steward, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Pitt resigned; N. T. Still, Esq. to be Major, vice Steward, promoted.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th instant, at Batowra, near Juanpore, by the Reverend Thomas Alexander Willis, Lieut. Geo Engleheart, of the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Eliza Murray.

At Pondicherry, by the Rev. J. Dunsterville, on the 26th ultimo, Captain Bertram, of the Pioneers, to Miss Bose, eldest Daughter to the late Major P. Bose.

At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 29th ultimo, by the Reverend Mr. Ball, Lieut. Abraham Galbraith Low, of His Majesty's 89th Regiment of Foot, to Caroline, Daughter of Major General Durand.

On Wednesday, the 30th ultimo, at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. Edward Vaughan, Mr. Alexander Waddell, to Miss Sarah Booth; and Mr. Charles Preston, to Miss Anna Simeons.

BIRTHS.

At Meerut, on the 29th ultimo, the Lady of Capt. Jones, of the 7th Regt of Nat. Cavalry, of a Daughter.

At Pondicherry, the Lady of Captain Warren, of H. M. 56th Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Hyderabad, on the 22d Instant, the Lady of Major Molesworth, of the 5th N. I. of a Daughter.

At Pondicherry, on the 15th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant H. Dixon, 2d Bat. 10th Regt. of a Daughter.

At Bencoolen, on the 30th of September last, the Lady of George John Siddons, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Coimbatore, on the 21st November, the Lady of J. Cook, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 6th instant, Mr. J. Jones Hart, aged 32 years.

On the 13th instant, the Infant Son of Mr. Archibald Fleming.

On the 15th instant, the Infant Son of Mr. W. Bartlett.

On the 13th Instant, the Infant Son of Mr. P. G. Semilare.

On the same day, Mr. Michael Baptist.

At Secundrabad, on the 20th December, in the 20th year of her age, Mrs. Catherine Houghton, most sincerely regretted.

On the 6th March, 1812, on the board H. C. ship Phœnix, on the passage to Europe, Susanna Finniss, aged ten Months and [illegible], youngest daughter of John Finnis, Esq. [illegible] H. M. 56th Regiment.

At Cochin, on the 19th December, Capt. [illegible] of the 2d Bat. 11th Regt. and Commanding Station.—Son of the late Lewis Poignand, Jermyn street, London.

At Malacca, on the 31st October, J. [illegible] garten, Esq.

JAVA DEATHS.

At Fort Nugent, Duke of York's Island, on the 14th September, Dr. Orlvie, Assistant to the Bombay Establishment.

On the 15th ultimo, Major Mear[illegible] Duke of York's Island, and Commandant Nugent, in consequence of a wound [illegible] action.

Lately, at the same place, — Lavicl, Esq.

Lately, at Jilwar, T. Tymon, Esq. Assistant Surgeon of H. M. 22d Light Dragoons.

At Java, on the 20th October, Captain Richard Dighton, of the Ship Upton Castle, after a short illness of eight days.

On the 27th October, at Buitenzorg, Miss Christina Overree.

LATE BIRTHS IN EUROPE.

The Co[illegible] Lady Jane Caledon, of a Son and Heir.

Son. [illegible]am, of Copey Hall, Norwich, of a

LATE MARRIAGES IN EUROPE.

On the 20th of J[illegible] eldest Son of the Duke [illegible] Lisbon, the Earl [illegible]on, eldest daughter of the [illegible] Grafton, to Mary [illegible]ng, and niece to the Duke of [illegible] Admiral G. C. Berkeley.

The Hon. Captain [illegible]mond, Earl Waldegrave, to [illegible]ave, R. N. brother of Samuel Whitbread, Esq. [illegible]nbread, daughter of Viscount Mountjoy, to the [illegible] W. Brown.

Captain C. Hay, of the Com[illegible] of the late Maj[illegible] to the eldest daughter of Sir D[illegible] Naval Serv[illegible] C. Hayes, Esq. of Hunt[illegible] daughter of the late E. Sadle[illegible] the second Place, Bath.

E. H. Brandt, Esq. of Hamburgh, to [illegible] Sylvestre, of Geneva.

At Teignmouth, Devon, James Harding, Esq. Upper Gower Street, Bedford Square, to Miss Pym, sister of Captain Pym, R. N. of H. M. S. Niemen.

At Hadley, the Rev. D. C. Delafosse, fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to Phœbe Anne, fifth daughter of J. Quilter, Esq. of the same place.

R. Dalton, Esq. of Camberwell, to Jane, eldest daughter of T. Wilkinson, Esq. of Mulden Hall, Suffolk.

J. S. S. Smith, Esq. of Hampton Court, to Mrs. Thistlethwayte.

The Reverend T. Selwyn, to Charlotte Sophia, eldest daughter of Lord G. Murray, late Bishop of St. David's.

Viscount Ashbrook, to the eldest daughter of Sir Theophilus Metcalf, Bart. of Fern Hill, Berks.

The Rev. G. Morwood, of Bosby Hall, one of the Cannons of Chichester, to Mrs. Hodgson.

Adolphus John Dalrymple, Esq. Major of the 19th Light Dragoons, eldest Son of Sir Hew Dalrymple, to Anne, the only daughter of Sir James Graham, Bart.

At St. George's, Hanover Square, Capt. Proctor, eldest Son of Sir T. B. Proctor, Bart. of Langley Park, Norfolk, to Anne, daughter of T. Gregory, Esq. and niece and heiress to the late T. Brograve, Esq. of Springfield Place, Essex.

Lord Delvin, Son of the Earl of Westmeath, to Lady Emily Cecil, second daughter of the Marquis of Salisbury.

The Hon. Henry St. John, eldest Son of Viscount Bolinbroke, to Miss Muldmay, second daughter of the late Sir Henry St. John Muldmay.

Sir Grenville Temple, Bart. to Mrs. Manners, widow of Lieut. Col. Manners, 95th Regiment, and daughter of the late Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart. of Wood Hall, Herts.

At the Cove of Cork, Capt. Young R. N. to Mary, daughter of the late Sir Edward Jeynes, of Gloucester.

At Bath, Major Waller, to Mrs. Moore, of Portland Place.

The Rev. Dr. Walsh, of the Circus, to Miss Eleanor Neucome, daughter of His Grace the Lord Primate of Ireland.

At Maldron, in Cornwall, John Seobell, Esq. Lieut. Colonel of the 4th Regt. of Cornwall Local Militia, to Mrs. Linton, of Yorkshire.

C. W. G. Wynne, Esq. of Voelas Hall, Denbighshire, eldest Son of the Hon. Charles Finch, to Sarah, the daughter of the Revd. Henry Hildyard, of Stokesley, Yorkshire.

On the 28th of July, at St. George's, Hanover Square, by the Bishop of Ely, Robert De'isle, Esq. to Miss Salvin, niece of Mr. Wharton, Secretary to the Treasury.

Major Macalister, 35th Regiment, to Adrienne Didier, a Native of France.

Lately, at Belem in Portugal, James Watson, Esq. Capt. of the 1st Battalion 43d Foot, to Miss E. Calley, of Newbury.

The Rev. Charles Prowett, to Cecilia, youngest Daughter of Sir Wm. Wolseley, Bart.

On the 23d of July, Major W. Markham Cambe, of the Royal Marines, to Eliza, Daughter of Lieut. General Barclay, Resident Commandant of that Corps.

John Lane, Esq. Purser of H. M. S. Minden, 74 guns, to Miss Stonehouse, daughter of J. Stonehouse, Esq. of Cork.

John Francis Fitzgerald, Knight, of Glin, in the County of Limerick, to Bridget, fifth daughter of the Rev. Joseph [illegible] Rector of St. Giles's, Reading.

LATE DEATHS IN EUROPE.

At Ashfield Lodge, J. [illegible]dingay, Esq. Senior King's Counsel.

In New Street, Spring Gardens, the eldest Son of Wm. Manning, Esq. M. P.—aged 20.

At Rosenau, in Dutchell, Lieut. Gen. Charles Baron Hompesch.

In Little Scotland Yard, J. Hallett, Esq.

Wm. Saffery, Esq. of the Fen Office, Registrar of the Bedford Level Corporation.

Suddenly, S. Manesty, Esq. late Resident at Bussorah, and Ambassador to the Persian Court.

The Revd. F. Benson, A. M. Rector of Feathard, youngest Brother to the Countess of Normanton.

At Balsham, Elizabeth, relict of the Revd. Dr. Ramsden, late Master of the Charter House.

Suddenly, in Finsbury Square, Wm. Daw[illegible] Esq. one of the Contractors for the Loan.

At the Hermitage, in the County of Limerick, Lord Massey.

At Dalhousie Castle, Lady Lucinda Ramsay, daughter of the late Earl of Dalhousie.

At Penzance, Sir Wm. Langham, Bart.

In America Square, Wm. Mainwaring, Esq. at the advanced age of 75.

At Feddesley Hay, in Staffordshire, Sir Edward Littleton, Bart. who represented that County in the present and four former Parliaments.

At Clifton, of a rapid decline, Philip Mallet, Esq. Barrister at Law, and formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge.

[illegible] Harrison, Concert Singer.—This excellent Singer and Exemplary private Character, died of an Inflammation in his Bowels.

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☞ *Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give notice thereof to the* PROPRIETORS, *who will pay due attention to their Orders.*

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habitants will be destroyed, and again ...ions will be, for safety, con... ...sus into a barren wilder... ...e F... if they advance, will see ...t the Russian bayonets bristling in ...eeding only to strike with surer ...ng but fugitive Cozaks hanging on ...gs, who, used to this distressing ... warfare, will harass them by day and night; and nothing behind or around them but sterility, famine, and desolation.

The French soldiers feel this; Buonapar... knows it too, and hence is his delay."

In our subsequent columns will be ... of a series of diplomatic papers, illustrat... and the negociations between the Fre... preced... Russian Ministers, which immediate... To these ...ed the opening of the Campaig... the Russian is s... joined the first bulletin (rast to the ar..., which makes a good of the French de... ...ion, and inflated ...es published in pa... these, with that the information our last, afford nea... interesting topic.

...received in India on ...ssia, there can be but ... On the conduct ...ance continued to hold ...ne opinion; why state, and occupy her ...Prussia as a ...garrisons, it was impossible ...principal fo... ...r could treat, and we ...he Empe... ...est was unavoidable. The ...uch ...e French Minister Bassano, which ...ett...ces with a syllogism, is a matchless ... of composition unequalled in the histo... ...f human impudence.

The Kingdom of Poland, it is said, will be given to the French Emperor's favourite General, Berthier.

The communication by flags of truce which took place in the month of April last, between Calais and Dover, and which were at that time referred to various causes, is now in consequence of a motion in Parliament to produce the correspondence, found to have been a proposition for peace from Buonaparte to the British Government. The letter from the French minister, and the answer of Lord Castlereagh, we have given at full length.

On this subject it would be superfluous to offer any remarks, were it not that the expressions in the letter from the French Minister have given rise to various interpretations and much controversy. That the expression "present Dynasty," was ambiguous, is apparent from the chief purport of Lord Castlereagh's reply. Some insist that it could only mean the Family of the Bourbons, now held in bondage by the French Emperor; and the reason why no answer was returned to the Secretary of State on this dilemma, a reason, we confess, has great weight from the known irrascibility of the Emperor, is, *that the question was asked in a tone of insolence*, "the brother of the *head* of the French Government." This was indeed departing from the delicacy and respect necessary in diplomatic intercourse, and has no example in the negotiations of Mr. Fox, Lord Lauderdale, or the Marquis Cornwallis; that it was a studied insult there can be no doubt, and that it could and did produce no good effects, is abundantly apparent.

One paragraph in the letter of the French Minister does indeed strengthen the idea, that he intended to mean the family of Charles the fourth, by the words "present Dynasty." It is provided that Spain shall be evacuated by the French and English forces; if this were virtually carried into effect, that Dynasty of Joseph Buonaparte could not expect to *remain*, without indeed the article were evaded by his subsidizing his Brother's troops and giving them another designation. We are perfectly *undecided* as to the real meaning and intention of this letter, which was most probably a mere trick; time gained, however, would have been *gain to the Russians*, as the later the campaign began the greater the difficulties the French would have had to encounter, and the nearer their approach to the winter, from the effects of which so much is so *warmly* expected to their disadvantage.

It was not known in London, whether the triple alliance of England, Russia and Sweden was a treaty of Peace and amity in regard to the last Power, or a treaty of Friendship *offensive* and *defensive*; in which last case the assistance given must be by heavy subsidies, which the state of the public purse can so ill afford. The vote of credit for three millions towards the close of the Session, it is understood, will be applied in Arms and Stores for the assistance of Alexander. These considerations naturally bring us to consider in how many difficulties the British Ministry were then involved, by their obstinate delay in the repeal of the Orders in Council; a measure so often and so ably urged in the early part of the Session, and which would have paved the way to some substantial arrangements with America, and disarmed the "war party" in that country of all their virulent clamour, and removed their chief ground of discontent; the other grievances complained of in the querulous message of Mr. Madison, were not of sufficient magnitude on which to have founded the late decided measure.

That the declaration of war from America at the present juncture is particularly vexatious, even supposing, the information of the repeal of the Orders in Council may change their policy, is abundantly obvious; at the very moment the intelligence reached England every man and vessel that could be spared were required either for the Baltic, the shores of Spain, and the 10,000 men to be embarked for Canada would have been an accession of strength to Lord Wellington's army, the want of which may paralize his exertions even in the arms of victory. It appears that Buonaparte had succeeded in making the Grand Signior refuse his assent to the Treaty of Peace between Russia and the Porte; at that critical period, there was no British Minister resident at Constantinople: what effect this delay would have on the issue of the Russian war is not conjectured, but it is supposed the difficulty would be temporary, and the Turks are too far distant to be of any immediate assistance to the French.

In regard to the war with America we infer, that the general opinion was favourable to its immediate termination at the period of repeal of the Orders in Council should be known on the United States, provided however, hostilities shall not have widened the breach or encreased the animosity between the two countries, or opened the door to any new ground of discussion.

In our domestic relations there are ... happy to say, some topics for congratulation; these are included in the immediate results from the repeal of the Orders in Council, and the happy prospect of an abundant harvest at a time when the assistance usually afforded by America, is suspended and might be interrupted for a considerable period. In the Counties of York, Warwickshire, Lancashire and Leicestershire, the activity and cheerfulness of the manufacturing classes was instantly revived; wages were advanced to the usual standard, and the orders for goods of every description brought full employment at every place; and in Liverpool the shipments were so considerable, that 12,000l. convoy duty at four per cent. was paid during the first week.

The tranquillity in the Northern Counties was thus happily restored. It was understood, that large consignments would, notwithstanding the American war, be shipped for Halifax, there to remain pending the expected negotiations for peace; and ready to be poured into all the markets for British produce in the United States.

The 3 per cent. cons...ls, on the 28th of July, were 56¼, the 5 per cents 88¼, and the ...nnium at 2½ premium.

Considerable distress from the failure of Banks, was again felt by hundreds of families in that month; an evil wholly resulting from the manufacture of Bills of exchange not founded on real transactions, and to which the Bank of England becomes a party by the assistance rendered in discounting.

Our Readers are already in possesion of the speeches on the prorogation of Parliament; our present supply of papers does not extend so far back as June, when the Catholic Question was revived, and the debates we have read in the publications of July, are not (with the exception of that on the preservation of peace, in certain counties), either very voluminous or very interesting.

"*The following is an* ABSTRACT *of the* BILL "*for the Preservation of the Public Peace in* "*certain distrubed Counties; and to give* "*additional Powers to Justices, for a limited* "*time, for that purpose.*

"Clause 1.—Arms collected for purposes "dangerous to the Public Peace, may be "searched for, and seized.

"2. Arms not secure from unlawful "seizure, may be demanded by Warrant of "the Justices, and lodged in places of secu... "rity.

"3 Party may appeal to Special or Quarter "Session.

"4. Session to be held every three weeks, "for deciding Claims as to Arms.

"5. Re...try of Arms to be kept, and "Copies thereof made for Lieutenancy and "Quarter Session.

"6. ...eeting of Lieutenancy, or, if no "such M...eting, of Quarter Session, may de... "termi... how Arms, &c. are to be disposed "of.

"...mbling of persons to be trained ...ed, or for learning the use of arms, ...ssemblies for riotous or outrageous ..., declared to be unlawful; and ...resent at, or aiding unlawful As... ...ies, or acting as Delegates from, or ...ssisting by contributions of money, for ... unlawful purposes, guilty of Felony.

"8. Persons assembled in danger of the "Public Peace, may be dispersed; and those "found carrying arms under suspicious cir... "cumstances, may be detained, and required "to give bail, and prosecuted for a Felony.

"9. Justices may, upon information upon "oath, commit Delegates, &c. and seize "books.

"10. Persons committed under this Act to "plead, and proceed to trial upon the in... "dictment being found; or if trial postpon... "ed, to remain in custody, unless bailed by "Court.

"11. Justices may dispers... ... "semblies.

"12. Justices of detached and adjoining "Counties to have concurrent jurisdiction "in such Counties.

"13. Offenders may be indicted, if not "prosecuted, under this Act.

"14. Persons in custody, or on bail, at "passing this Act, still liable to pposecution.

"15. Enacts a Penalty for permitting "unlawful Meetings.

"16. Justices, on oath of an unlawful "Meeting being held, may declare the "Licence of the House forfeited.

"17. This Act to extend to certain Coun... "ties, and others by Proclamation.

The bill was opposed in all it's stages. A clause highly revolting to the feelings of Englishmen proposed by Lord Castlereagh in the shape of an amendment was however rejected with great indignation; it proposed to enable Ministers to send to the scenes of tumult, persons without any property at those places, and wholly unknown, to fill the situations of *Magistrates*, and *such* persons at their own discretion to be permitted to make nightly domiciliary visits,—to break open houses in search of arms, the property of individuals kept for their defence or their pleasure!

The following is a summary of a gallant naval action on the coast of Norway, in the beginning of July. In addition to this successful enterprize we have in another part of the paper presented our readers with an account of the capture of a French Privateer by Lieutenant Warrand of the *Sealark*, which exploit considering the disparity of his force and the length of the action, has few equals in the naval annals of the present war.

"Intelligence has been received at the "Admiralty, that the Dictator man of war, "the Calypso and two other brigs, have "destroyed the Naiad Danish frigate, and "six brigs of 20 guns each, which were at "Arundel, near Christansand. The only "ship of war remaining to the Danes is the "Phœnix frigate, so named as rising from "the ruins of the Danish navy, and which is "now lying in the waters of Copenhagen.

"Our loss in the above engagement is "stated at about 30 killed and wounded, "and that of the enemy 500.

The French General Phillipon has tarnished his hard earned Military honours by breaking his parole, and effecting his escape to France. The frequent occurrence of the escape of French Officers Prisoners of War (460 having succeeded in the last four years) has caused the introduction of a bill 'more effectually to prevent' &c. by which the aiding or assisting a Prisoner of War to escape, is declared Felony.

The Danish and French prisoners, in England amounted to 54,000, many eight and nine years in confinement. From some explanations on this subject, in the House of Lords, it appeared that the failure of all the attempts to effect an exchange, was wholly imputable to the obstinacy and unreasonable demands of the French Government.

On the 9th of July, Major General Hislop was sworn in as Commander of the Hon. Company's Forces and Member of Council at Bombay. The General afterwards dined with the Directors.

Sir Thomas Graham had returned from Spain in the *Dotterell*, in onsequence of ill health;—it was feared he would lose one of his eyes from an inflamation.

Mr. Cobbett, whose period of confinement expired on the 9th of July, was necessarily released and discharged on that day, paying his fine and finding the securities required. His release did not therefore ensue in consequence of any agreement on his part to discontinue his Political Register (of which slander he complains,) but from the legal expiration of the full term he was sentenced to be confined. He was invited by the Friends of the Liberty of the Press to dine at the Crown and Anchor. Sir Francis Burdett in the chair. Sir F. Major Cartwright, Cobbett and others, made several speeches against the *ex officio* informations. Mr. Cobbett having been assailed in the public prints with the discordancy of his present to his former declarations regarding Sir F. (whom he had most plentifully abused,) avowed the fact, and acknowledged the change in his opinions, the reasons for which were before the public, they were not motives of interest: and in regard to the Baronet, his conduct was the more to be admired, as it proved that he stood forward for the principle and not the man. We are glad that with all his inconsistencies, he has not discontinued the Register, which though liable to some objections, is doubtless a public benefit, promoting the discussion of national topics, and displaying them to the comprehension of every one.

We have not been able to trace any account of General Maitland, nor do the private letters received in town by persons of the first consequence, convey any intelligence of the probable period of his embarkation for India. The frigate on which the General was reported to have been preparing to embark, had sailed to the Mediterranean. Major General Ackland was in command of the disturbed districts.

At Bristol there had been a contested Election. Henry Hunt and Richard Hart Davis, Esqs. were the Candidates; the last was returned to serve, but it was hoped the Election would be declared void, as besides the outrages committed to interrupt the canvas by the friends of Mr. Davis, *the Guildhall of Bristol during the Election was occupied by a military force*; a Petition against the return had been presented by Sir F. B. it was received.

The noble Baronet, has been more successful in the latter end than in the beginning of the Session, in gaining support to his motions. On the 28th of July, he moved an address to the Prince Regent, (which with his speech, both very long and able productions we shall publish on a future occasion) to take into consideration the state of the Nation and urge the provisional appointment of a Regency in the event of the demise of His Royal Highness. There are many points of resemblance in this motion, to the address proposed by him in answer to the speech on the opening of the session. It was heard with silence, and the motion not being seconded was discharged, on another occasion, a petition he moved might be referred to a Committee, he failed also, no one seconding the motion.

We meet with no new negotiations respect... changes of administration: some overtures have been made to Mr. Canning, which he has rejected: it is also said a difference existed in the Cabinet as to the relative degree of power to be confided to this gentleman and Lord Castlereagh.

The operations of Sir Home Popham's Squadron on the Northern Coasts of Spain, various documents and letters illustrating the movements and operations of the Allied Armies, prior to the battle of Salamanca; the second reading of the bill for the preservation of peace in the disturbed counties, (a most interesting debate), with other matter; we propose to lay before our readers early in the ensuing week.

☞ Several articles of local interest, together with extracts from the Java Gazettes, we have been compelled to defer the publication of until the afternoon, in consequence of the delay in the receipt of our English Papers.

European Extracts.

THE STAR, JULY 29, 1812.

FIRST RUSSIAN BULLETIN.

"*Head Quarters, June* 17 (*June* 29), 1812.

"In the month of February, the French troops crossed the Elbe and Oder, and directed their march towards the Vistula. From that time war seemed unavoidable. In the hope of maintaining peace, his Majesty the Emperor took only such steps as were dictated by prudence and circumspection; and with this view the troops were stationed without the least intention of hostility. This plan was the more readily adopted, from the experience of the former war having proved that a defensive is preferable to an offensive system of warfare. By the end of April the French troops were assembled; notwithstanding which warlike operations did not commence till the 12th of June —a proof of the effect produced on the enemy, by the measures adopted by us.

"The corps under the orders of Field Marshals Ney, Oudinot, ...donald, Prince Poniatowski, and the Guards, crossed the Niemen almost at the same time, by Jusberg, Kowno, Olita, and Mercez. As soon as the intelligence reached his Majesty, he ordered the troops to concentrate. The point of concentration was necessarily at some distance from the frontiers. Pursuant to this disposi-